hausted the yeark all their moveables into an one horse cart, and move to another county. Thus they are constantly migrating and never settled for life. Their ancestors are said to be Highland Scotch, who first settled the western part of North Carolina, from thence they have gradually worked their way into Georgia, and have commenced invading Ala hama. They have no objections to working in cot-ton factories, and are employed in the factories which are now in operation in Georgia, and make much better operatives than the slaves—but agricultural labour they consider nigger's work. If Geor gia should become a manufacturing State, as is confidently predicted, they may be usefully employed and their condition very much ameliorated. They are generally a good-natured, inoffensive people, have a great deal of pride and independence of character, with all their poverty and ignorance. They scorn to tell a lie or steal, but vindictive and revenge ful when insulted or injured, and will not hesitate to shoot a man behind his back to revenge an injury or an insult. An instance occurred in Monroe county a few days before I passed through there. Cacker was insulted by a neighbouring planter, and watched his opportunity to take his revenge by shooting him dead. The planter had several hundred dollars in his pocket, which was found untouched. The Cracker fled; and as the laws are so

escape justice.

The Georgia planters sacrifice almost all the comforts of life, and devote all their energy and all their means to raising cotton. It is the only article they can raise that will bring them money. They buy negroes to raise cotton, and raise cotton to buy negroes. A planter, with whom I spent a night, is worth \$50,000. He lives in a cabin, full of wide reaches a present the triangle and they can raise that will bring them money. They buy negroes to raise cotton, and raise cotton to buy negroes. A planter, with whom I spent a night, is worth \$50,000. He lives in a cabin, full of wide cracks on every side, through which the wind and rain have free access, and a chimney made of sticks, cross-piled and plastered with clay. He raises, for the subsistence of his family and negroes, plenty of corn and pigs; and with corn-bread, and fried fresh pork, and smoked bacon, they live contented fresh pork, and smoked bacon, they live contented the year round. Yet he is not miserly, but a free-hearted man-they do not know how to live better. There are, however, exceptions-some of the wealthy planters have the comforts and even the luxuries of life, and know how to appreciate them. Their implements of husbandry are of the most rude construction. Their plows are such as we might imagine were used in scriptural times, being three sticks put together in the form of a triangle. the hypothenuse forming the handle—the point at the sharp angle being shod with iron, much in the wi a mason's trowel, and not much larger With this rude instrument they prepare their ground for their cotton, corn, and other crops, scratching up the soil, not exceeding three mehes deep. Some of the large planters, however, have become so much enlightened as to use real Yankee plows; and

From the Western Citizen.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAW.

"Every black or mulatto person who shall be found in this State, and not having such a certificate as is required by this chapter, shall be deemed a runaway slave or servant, and it shall be lawful for inhabitant of this State to take such black or mulatto person before some Justice of the Peace, and " hould such black or mulatto person not produce sach certificate as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of

ach Justice to cause such black or mulatto person be committed to the custody of the Sheriff of the the place of apprehending such black or mulatto person, stating a description of the most remarkable reatures of the supposed runaway; and if such person so committed shall not produce a certificate or other evidence of his freedom, within the term aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Sheriff to hire him out for the best price he can get, after having given five days previous notice thereof, from month to month, for the space of one year; and if no owner shall appear and substantiate his claim before the expiration of the year, the Shetiff shall give a certificate to such black or mulatto person, who, on producing the same to the next Circuit Court of the county, may obtain a certificate from the Court stational producing the same to the next Circuit Court of the county, may obtain a certificate from the Court stations of the very stational producing the same to the next Circuit Court of the county, may obtain a certificate from the Court stational producing the same to the next Circuit Court of the county, may obtain a certificate from the Court stational producing the same to the next Circuit Court of the county, may obtain a certificate from the Court stational producing the same to the next Circuit Court of the county, may obtain a certificate from the Court stational producing the same to the next Circuit Court of the county, may obtain a certificate from the Court stational producing the same to the next Circuit Court of the county, may obtain a certificate from the Court stational producing the same to the next Circuit Court of the county, may obtain a certificate from the Court stational producing the same to the next Circuit Court of the county, may obtain a certificate from the caption and findict such a wound on the cause of free ton sympathy in our efforts to obtain our rights from any fancied advantage we may gain from America any fancied advantage we may gain from America our rights from appears to the ause of free the capture to the capture to any fancie advantage we may gain from America our r county, may obtain a certificate from the Court, stating the facts, and the person shall be deemed a free person, unless he shall be lawfully claimed by his the Black Laws of Illinois.

rights and feelings.

Transactions of this character, are only worthy a onclave of cannibals, yet their recurrence is frequent the State of Illinois.

Harry, although an aged man, worn out and de-crepit, appears to treasure as a diamond of priceless value, the parchment of human freedom, for which he paid so great a price; and although poverty-stricken, rejoices in the consciousness of being

"A man for a' that."

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 15, 1846.

Belections.

From the Dublin Nation. THE WAR IN MEXICO.

35, Eccles-STREET, 14th November, 1846 To the Editor of the Nation:

DEAR SIR :- You are a believer in the abstract ight of men to resort to physical force for the mainenance of their liberty, if driven to the ultimate necessity of relinquishing their freedom, or resorting to arms for its maintenance. I believe that the history of mankind proves that force was never yet in-strumental in establishing true liberty, and that all loosely administered in Georgia, he will probably resort to arms is as much opposed to sound policy as it is to Christian principle. Nevertheless, your avowed principles and convictions being such as they are, you are bound, as a man, and as a public in-structor of no mean influence, to carry them out, re-

ently draw your attention.

If we truly love liberty, we must desire to see it in the possession of every member of the human family. If our principles forbid us actively to assist the down-trodden in other lands in their struggle for freedom, we must, at least, sympathize with them in their efforts. We cannot shake hands with the oppressor. Now for the application of my ar-In your paper of the 14th instant there is an arti-

cle entitled, "Secret Policy of the American War," which I think adverse to the true principles of libery, and calculated to impress erroneous feelings on the Irish mind. You justify the aggression of the United States upon Mexico; and it is evident that you would rejoice if the latter were beaten in the conflict. Now, I do not believe that the annals of a better system of cultivation is being gradually in-thoused. Inou, 1 do not believe that the annals of war reveal anything more deserving of reprobation than this unprincipled attempt of the United States men are in an especial manner called on to stigma-tize. We have been deprived of our nationality by force and fraud, and we are desirous of reclaiming paranes to the oppressor in other countries. It cannot be concealed from the world that the motive of the United States in her present acts of aggression, as well as in her seizure of Texas, is to extend the area of Slavery.

When the wishes, but in direct contravention of the best efforts of our Government to prevent our citizens from engaging in the enterprise."—Mr. Van Buren's Letter to Mr. Hammet, April 20, 1844.

Q. If our Government with

Slavery. Whatever be the faults of Mexico, she abolished Slavery in her territories; and for this the souldrivers in the United States hate her with a cordial hatred. This is the true cause of the attempt at States? anty, who shall keep such black or mulatto person, and in three days after receiving him, shall advertise him at the Court-house door, and shall transmit a notice, and cause the same to be advertised for six weeks in some public newspaper printed nearest the place of apprehending such black or mulatto person and the special properties of the properties

indignant execration against such villany will soon resound throughout Ireland. we must make no compromise with Slavery. It is a violation of all the rights of humanity, and of owner, or owners hereafter."—Section 5 of the instincts of our nature. It is a curse alike to the ck Laws of Illinois.

Sheriff's certificate to Harry Buckman."

Sheriff's certificate to Harry Buckman." This is the Magistrate's superscription on the fol-wing delegation of human rights:

"State of Illinois Medicar Co lowing delegation of human rights:

It addrew Miller, Sheriff of Madison Co.

It, Andrew Miller, Sheriff of Madison county, Sate to make and provided high, and as been didged with the committed of the country as a runaway slave, shift, and the committed of the country as a runaway slave, shift, and the committed of the country as a runaway slave, shift, and the committed of the country as a runaway slave, shift, and the committed of the country as a runaway slave, shift, and the country are continually in the practical for the shift, and the country are continually in the practical for the shift, and the country are continually in the practical for the shift of the country, as a runaway slave, shift, and the country are continually in the practical for the shift of the country, as a runaway slave, shift, and the country are continually in the practical for the shift of the country, as a runaway slave, shift of the country and political jurisdiction of the matter, upon its own applies the exception of the status of the Rich Garden and the river Sabine, in the same and the reason and the status of the country and political jurisdiction of the matter, upon its own application of the matter, upon its own application of the matte

kind this winter. The majority of the members, though, I presume, do not deem him worthy of a moment's notice! The document treats upon the question of Slavery in Maryland, and is abolition in principle."

Now this wiseacre has guessed well in his pre-sumption. But there need be no mystery as to the source of these "incendiary pamphlets," so called! They were sent to our order, through the United States mail. Viewing the menthers of that Legisla-ture as representatives in a general as well as a loal sense, and ourself as one of the constituents of each of them, we have a right to petition them on any and every topic of interest, provided we do it respectfully. In sending them our "Virginian" cor-respondent's able review of Carey on "Slavery in Maryland," (for that is the "pamphlet" about which this pimp of tyranny is making all this insolently gratuitous "ado!") we designed it as a petition to lo something for the removal of the curse of curses upon our soil and people. This was our right; and all the members, except two, (Dr. John H. Patteron, of Alleghany, and some one who sneakingly ore off the address,) appear so to understand it. As to the ignorance-born sneers of this "Staney"—they may pass for what they are worth in the stimation of sensible readers! We would say to

"On! Stanley-on!"

You only help to spread the truth, and create a ense of right which shall eventually overwhelm you nd those you serve, while sustaining us in our sinere though humble efforts for the promotion of Maryland's highest good.

We find this excellent Catechism in the Tribune. Let obody fail to read it because of its length. Lecturing igents should carry it in their pockets. It is decidedly the best thing that has appeared on the Mexican War

CATECHISM OF THE MEXICAN WAR :

Showing the Sentiments of leading Locofocus on the subject

COMPILED BY A FARMER.

QUESTION. Has Mexico been guilty of pursuing

ependence, which the United States were the first mong the nations to acknowledge, when she co enced the system of insult and spoliation, which e has ever since pursued. Our citizens engaged n lawful commerce were imprisoned, their vessels eized, and our flag insulted in her ports."—Polk's ate Annual Message.

Q. In the meantime, have citizens of the United tates been guilty of any spoliations on Mexico ?

A. "Nothing is either more true or more extensively knows, than that Texas was wrested from Mexico, and her independence established through e instrumentality of citizens of the United States.

vernment was in a condition to prevent its citizens from committing spoliations on citizens of the United

A. "Mexico has admitted these injuries, but has curred about half a century ago? neglected and refused to repair them."—Polk's An-

Q. How has she talked about them ?

A. "The reply of the Mexican Government bears date on the twenty-ninth of the same month, and contains assurances of the 'auxious wish' of the thousand eight hundred and one,' which was not thousand eight hundred and one, which was not thousand eight hundred and one, which was not thousand eight hundred and one, which was not thousand eight hundred and eight hundred eight hundred eight hundred eight hundred eight hundr Mexican Government inot to delay the moment of that final and equitable adjustment which is to terminate the existing difficulties between the two Go-guss 8, 1846.
wernments; that nothing should be left undone which may contribute to the most speedy and equi-half a century which may contribute to the most speedy and equitable determination of the subjects which have so seriously engaged the attention of the American Government; that the 'Mexican Government would adopt, as the only guides for its conduct, the plainest principles of public right, the sacred obligations imposed by international law, and the religions in the claims have been more than half a century before the Government, in its Executive or Legislative departments, and all of them had their origin in events which occurred prior to the year 1800."—Same Veto Message.

Q. Does not our "Treaty of Limits" with Movie of the claims have been more than half a century before the Government, in its Executive or Legislative departments, and all of them had a century before the Government, in its Executive or Legislative departments, and all of them had adopt, as the only guides for its conduct, the plainest principles of public right, the sacred obligations imposed by international law, and the religions

ever marked the policy of the United States toward that republic, the request was granted; and, on the thirtieth of January, 1843, a new treaty was concluded. By this treaty it was provided, that the interest due on the awards in favour of the claimants, and wo and the manuary and the respect to which no American statesman or character among the nations of the earth to mainterest due on the awards in favour of the claimants, who advocate this measure as those who oppose it. under the Convention of the eleventh of April, 1839, however much they may differ as to its effects, will, should be paid on the thirtieth of April, 1843; and the principal of the said awards, and the principal of the said awards. nterest arising thereon, shall be paid in five years, a equal instalments every three months; the said of April, 1843, as aforesaid."—Polk's Annual Message, 1845.

States, according to this agreement?

A. "The instalments on the claims recently settled by the Convention with Mexico have been punctually paid as they have fallen due, and our Minister is engaged in urging the establishment of a new Commission in pursuance of the Convention for the settlement of unadjusted claims."—President Tyler's Annual Message, December, 1843, in which he takes ground in favour of Texas and against Mexico.

A. The interest due on the thirlieth day of April, 1843, and the first three of twenty instalments have been paid."—Polk's Annual Message, 1.45.
"On the twelfth of April, 1844, and after more than seven years had elapsed since Texas had estadished her independence, a treaty was concluded or the annexation of that Republic to the United tates, which was rejected by the Senate."-Polk's Message, 1846.

Q. What is said about the instalment due the subject?

ly, 1844, under the peculiar circumstances connected with them, have been assumed by the United States,

Q. What were those "peculiar circumstances Van Buren's Letter. nnected with them?

A. "Congress appropriated, at the last session, the sum of \$275,000 for the payment of the April and July instalments of the Mexican indemnities or the year 1844: 'Provided it shall be ascerained to the satisfaction of the American Govern-nent that said instalments have been paid by the Mexican Government to the agent appointed by the United States to receive the same, in such manner as to discharge all claims on the Mexican Government, and said agent to be delinquent in remitting proposition of the Texan Minister Plenipotentiary ment, and said agent to be delinquent in remitting the money to the United States.'

"The unsettled state of our relations with Mexico as involved this subject in much mystery. The first information, in an authentic form from the gent of the United States, appointed under the adninistration of my predecessor, was received at the State Department on the ninth of November, last .of October, addressed by him to one of our citizens hen in Mexico, with the view of having it commusicated to that Department. From this it appears that the agent, on the twentieth of September, 1844, gave a receipt to the Treasury of Mexico, for the amount of the April and July instalments of the indemnity. In the same communication, however, he asserts that he had not received a single dollar in cash: but that he holds such securities as warranted him at the time in giving the receipt, and entertains no doubt but that he will eventually obtain the money."- Polk's Annual Message, 1845.

such payment? And did not James K. Polk (the same James K. Polk who complains so much of Mexico) veto a bill after it had passed both houses the answer gi Q. Has Mexico admitted she has injured citizens of Congress at its last session, making an appropriation of \$5,000,000 to pay for spoliations which oc-

A. "I return to the Senate, in which it originated, the bill entitled, 'An Act to provide for the Ascertainment and Satisfaction of Claims of Amethousand eight hundred and one,' which was pre-sented to me on the sixth instant, with my objections to its becoming a law."-Polk's Veto Message, Au-

tain. All our public functionaries, as well those who advocate this measure as those who oppose it.

Q. Was there, during Mr. Van Buren's adminis

A. "In August, 1837, a proposition was received Q, Did Mexico pay any money to the United tates, according to this agreement?

A "The instalments on the claims recently set."

A "The instalments on the claims recently set."

Mexico.

Q. Did not Mexico pay according to her agreement, till a determination was shown by our Government to annex Texas to the United States?

A. "The interest due on the thirtieth day of April, 1843, and the first three of twenty installant. feelings of sincere solicitude for the prosperity and permanent welfare of a young and neighbouring State, whose independence we had been the first to cerely hope ever will constitute, the prevailing sen timent of the people of the United States."-Mr. Van Buren's Letter, referred to above.

Q. Did Mr. Van Buren consult his Cabinet on the

A. "In coming to the decision which it became my dury to make, I was aided, in addition to the departure from the laws and usages of the members of my Cabinet, by the counsel and constitutional advice of two distinguished citizens of your own section of the Union, of the first order and discharged to the claimants; but they are still of intellect, great experience in public affairs, and of intellect, great experience in public affairs, and of the claimants; but they are still of the content of the consequent assumption of the responsion of the responsion of the consequent assumption of the responsion of the consequent assumption of the responsion of the responsion of the consequent assumption of the responsion of the respo A. "In coming to the decision which it became Proved by Extracts from their Speeches and discharged to the claimants; but they are still whose devotion to their own, as well as every other on Communications.

Q. What was the result?

A. "The result of our united opinions was announced to the Texan Minister, (Gen. Hunt,) in a communication from the late Mr. Forsyth, the substance of which I cannot better express than by incorporating one or two brief extracts from it in this letter. Upon the general subject, my own views, as well as those of my Cabinet, were thus stated: So long as Texas shall remain at war, while the

cessarily involves the question of war with that versary. The United States are bound to Mexico by a treaty of amily and commerce, which will be scrupulously observed on their part so long as it can no portion of the same ought to be ceded to Eng-be reasonably hoped that Mexico will perform her land or any other power; and the re-occupation of duties and respect our right's under it. The United Oregon, and the re-annexation of Texas, at the earthe friendly purposes of the compact, if the overture of General Hunt were to be even reserved for furure consideration, as this would imply a disposition on our part to espouse the quarrel of Texas with Mexico—a disposition wholly at variance with the spirit of the treaty, and with the uniform policy and the obvious welfare of the United States?

he obvious welfare of the United States.
"'The inducements mentioned by General Hunt or the United States to annex Texas to their territory are duly appreciated; but powerful and weighty as certainly they are, they are light when posed in the scale of reason to treaty obligations, id respect for that integrity of character by which the United States, after assuming the obligation to pay for spoliations committed on our citizens, been more punctual than Mexico in making such payment? And did not James K. Polk (the such as passed the boundary of the United States, has has passed the boundary of the United States, has has passed the boundary of the United States, has has passed the boundary of the United States, has invaded our territory, and shed American blood upon American soil."—Polk's War Message, May 11, 1846

Q. Did the people of the United States approve States? of the answer given to the Texan Minister

A. "That these views were not altogether satisfactory to General Hunt, nor probably to his Government, has been seen. But I think I may safely say that seldom, if ever, has the decision, by this Government, of a question of equal magnitude, been more decidedly or more unanimously approved by the people of the United States. The correspondence was, very soon after it took place, communicated to Congress, and although the public mind was at the time in a state of the highest excitement and the administration daily assailed through every avenue by which it was deemed approachable, I am yet to see the first sentence of complaint upon that point, inany quarter of this Union. Even a resolution of ered in the Senate, declaring Annexation, 'whenseriously engaged the attention of the American Government, when Government, that the Mexican Government would adopt, as the only guides for its conduct, the plainest principles of public right, the sacred obligations imposed by international law, and the religious faith of treaties; and that whatever reason and justice may dictate respecting each case will be defined the matter, proposed by the sacred obligations of the Mexico?

A. "Art. 2. The boundary line between the two done,"—Polk's late Annual Message.

Q. Though for some time delayed, were not her each occurred prior to the gentle defined the region of the matter, 1836, passed and treaty stipulations of the United States, desirable, was ordered to be laid upon the table; desirable, was ordered to be laid upon the table; and leave it to Mexico?

A. "Art. 2. The boundary line between the two done,"—Polk's late Annual Message.

Q. Though for some time delayed, were not her each occurred prior to the gentle conditions of the United States, and treaty stipulations of the United States, and leave it to Mexico?

A. "Art. 2. The boundary line between the two countries were organized, extending west of the Neuces. The Congress of Texas, on the 19th of the river subject, which had been referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and their boundary, and by the said act there were it could be effected consistently with the public faith and treaty stipulations of the United States, desirable, was ordered to be laid upon the table; desirable, was ordered to be laid upon the table; desirable, was ordered to be laid upon the table; desirable, was ordered to be laid upon the table; desirable, was ordered to be laid upon the table; desirable, was ordered to the Committee of the Republic of Texas, on the fertile and treaty stipulations of the Meuces. The Congress of Texas, on the 19th of the viscous to be a minute of the river subject, which had been referred to the Committee of the Republic of Texas, on the toundary and by the said said provide the intention of the m

of Representatives, suggesting the propriety of that ecognition, it was expressly declared that, in proosing this measure, it was 'not contemplated to hange thereby, in the slightest manner, our friend-yrelations with either of the parties; but to observe n all respects, as heretofore, should the war be con-mued, the most perfect neutrality between them. The Committee on Foreign Affairs, in their elaborate report upon the subject, says: 'Our recognition must necessarily be co-existent only with the fact on which it is founded, and cannot survive it. While the nations of South America are actually independent, it is simply to speak the truth to acknowledge them to be so. Should Spain, contrary to her avowed principle and acknowledged interest, renew the war for the conquest of South America, we shall, in deed, regret it; but we shall observe, as we have done between the independent parties, an honest and mpartial neutrality. The Secretary of State, in efence of the act of recognition, said to the Spanish Minister—'This recognition is neither intended to invalidate any right of Spain, nor to affect the employment of any means which she may yet be disposed or enabled to use, with the view of re-uniting those provinces to the rest of her dominions.'"—Mr. Van Buren's Letter.

Q. Were these avowals in conformity to the Law of Nations?

permanent welfare of a young and neighbouring to the true principles of the Law of Nations, there saknowledge—feelings which constitute, and I sin-which this Government has solemnly announced as its rule of action in regard to contests between rival parties for the supreme power in foreign States. That the admission of Texas as a member of this Confederacy, while the contest for the maintenance of the independence she had acquired was still pending, and a consequent assumption of the responsibili-

> Q. When the letter of Mr. Van Buren, from which the foregoing extracts are taken, was published, did the leaders of the Locofoco party in this State approve its doctrines, or did they, from that ime, drop him as a candidate for the Presidency ?

A. "The entire New-York delegation to the Baltimore Convention voted for him no less than eight times. On balloting the ninth time, thirtyive of the thirty-six delegates voted for James K. Polk, who was nominated by the Convention." See proceedings of the Baltimore Convention, as published in June, 1844.

Q. When did the same Locofoco leaders conclude o violate the Law of Nations by annexing Texas to he United States ?

A. Resolved, That our title to the whole of the territory of Oregon is clear and unquestionable; that States might justly be suspected of a disregard of liest practicable period, are great American mea-

A. "The annexation of Texas to the United States constitutes no just cause of offence to Mexico."—Polk's Annual Message, Dec. 8, 1846.

Q. According to Polk's statement, how did the war with Mexico begin?

A. "But now, after reiterated menaces, Mexico

Q. What does he call the boundary of the . United A. "The jurisdiction of the United States, which

on the formation of the Politica States, which on the formation of the Federal Constitution, was bounded by the St. Mary's on the Atlantic, has passed the capes of Florida, and been peacefully extended to the Del Norte."—Polk's Annual Message, December 2, 1845. Q. Was the claim of the United States to the

"The Republic of Texas always claimed this river as her western boundary, and in her treaty made with Santa Anna, in May, 1836, he recognized it as such. By the Constitution which Texas adopted in March, 1836, Senatorial and Representative

nexation, May 6, 1844.
Q. Notwithstanding President Polk's positive assertion, that "Mexico had passed the boundary of the United States," can it not be proved by his own words, that before Gen. Taylor was ordered to the Rio Grande, he did not consider the boundary of Texas and Mexico to be settled at that river?

A. "With a sincere desire to preserve peace, and restore relations of good understanding between the two Republics, I waived all ceremony as to the man-ner of renewing diplomatic intercourse between

Q. Do not dispatches from our Government to Gen. Taylor prove that there were posts and settle-ments east of the Rio Grande, "over which Texas had not exercised jurisdiction up to the time of annexation"?

A. "The Rio Grande is claimed to be the boundary between the two countries, and up to this boundary you are to extend your protection, only excepting any posts on the eastern side thereof which are in the actual occupancy of Mexican forces, or Mexiican settlements over which the Republic of Texas did not exercise jurisdiction at the period of annexa-tion, or shortly before that event."—Secretary Marcy's Letter to Gen. Taylor, July 30, 1845.

Q. Was not the country on the left bank of the Rio Grande, to which Gen. Taylor was afterward ordered, occupied by Mexicans, and under the Mexican Government?

A. "Our situation here is an extraordinary one. Right in the enemy's country, actually occupying their corn and cotton fields, the people of the sor leaving their homes, and we, with a small handfull of men, marching, with colours flying and drums heating, right under the very gaus of one of their principal cities, displaying the sarr-spangled banner, as if in defiance, under their very nose; and they, with an army twice our size at least, sit quietly down, and make not the least resistance-not the first effort to drive the invaders off. There is no parallel to it."—Letter from an officer in our Army to the Editor of the Spirit of the Times, dated "Camp, oppo site Matamoros, April 19, 1846."

Q. Did the Texans by crossing the Nueces into the Mexican State or Department of Tamaulipas, and making a small settlement in one corner of said Department, at Corpus Christi—by locating at that place a custom-house, holding an election, &c .- did hey by these means establish a title to all that part of Tamaulipas which lies east of the Rio Grande, and was in the possession of Mexico?

A. Let any honest supporter of James K. Polk

Q. If the Rio Grande from "its mouth to its is the boundary of Texas, and she has, as Polk tells us in his last annual message, extended her "civil and political jurisdiction over the country up to that boundary"—what can be mean in the same message, by adopting the language used by the Secretary of State, the 8th of July, 1842, and telling us in that language, that Texas is "Practically free and independent," no hostile foot finding rest within her territory for six or seven years" when he well knew a large portion of country east that river had, ever since the Mexican Revolution, been under the dominion of Mexico; and he ever tells us himself in another part of the same message Mexico, with Santa Fé, its capital, has been captured Can he be so ignorant as without bloodshed?" not to know that a large part of that province, "with Santa Fé, its capital," lies east of the Rio

. O. Is it not evident his memory is shorter than his message?

Q. Did Mexico " pass the boundary of the United States, and invade our territory?"

A. Polk says so. Q. Is he who wages an unjust war accountable

for the evils it produces ?

A. "Whoever entertains a true idea of war-whoeve considers its terrible effects, its destructive and unhap-py consequences—will readily agree that it should never e undertaken without the most cogent reasons. Humanity revolts against a sovereign who, without a necessity or without very powerful reasons, lavishes the blood of his most faithful subjects, and exposes his people to the calamities of war, when he has it in his power to maintain them in the enjoyment of an honourable and salntar peace. And if to this imprudence, this want of love for his people, he moreover adds injustice to those he attacks-of how great a crime, or, rather, of how great a for all the misfortunes which he draws down on his own subjects, he is, moreover, loaded with the guilt of all those which he infliets on an income. subjects, he is, moreover, loaded with the guilt of all those which he inflicts on an innocent nation. The slaughter of men, the pillage of cities, the devastation of provinces—such is the black catalogue of his enormities. He is responsible to God and accountable to human nature for every individual that is killed, for every hut that is burnt down. The violence, the crimes, the disorders of every kind, attendant on the tumult and licentious-pass of war, pollute his conscience, and are set down to a strength whilen the midst of a war, and then spread into his own neighbourhood, his stone, and then spread into his own neighbourhood, his stone, and then spread into his own neighbourhood, his stone, and then spread into his own neighbourhood, his own Scation of the Union, did not love any also of Mr. Burt's amendment; he considered both as having a dangerous tendency. The fixing of a line which was to separate between free States and slave States for the rights of all who inhabited his own section of the Union, did not love any of them half as well as himself. Mr. T. soud up first which was toseparate between free States and slave flat the many source of the Union as it was. If year, pollute his conscience, and then spread into his own neighbourhood, his stone, and then spread into his own neighbourhood, his stone, and then spread into his own neighbourhood, his stone, and then spread into his own neighbourhood, his stone, and then spread into his own neighbourhood, his stone, and then spread into his own neighbourhood, his stone, and then spread into his own neighbourhood, his stone, and then spread into his own neighbourhood, his stone, and then spread into his own neighbourhood, his stone, and then spread into his own neighbourhood, his stone, and then spread into his own neighbourhood, his stone, and then spread into his own neighbourhood, his stone, and then spread into his own neighbourhood, his stone, and then spread into his own neighbourhood, his stone, and then spread into his own neighbourhood, his ston is burnt down. The violence, the crimes, the disorders of every kind, attendant on the tumult and licentiousness of war, pollute his conscience, and are set down to his account, as he is the original author of them all. Un

CLERICAL INTERPRETATION.—A letter from Virginia to a correspondent of the Boston Coarier, is authority for

Laws of Nations, Book III. Chap. 3.

stionable truths! alarming ideas! which ought to alquestionable truths! alarming iteras; which ought to ai-fect the rulers of nations, and in all their military enter-prises inspire them with a degree of circumspection pro-portioned to the importance of the subject,"—Vattel's

fore the nations with regard to this war is one of approval, and because thus our influence and character, individually and collectively, as Americans and Christians, the person charged with it shall be acquitted if he or she goes to strengthen a scheme of oppression and blood.

We therefore, as far as by this public act we can, ab- so harboured and concealed; and on every conviction

odern history.

James Freeman Clarke, Sarah Parks, Wm. F. Channing, Sam'l Cabot, James T. Fisher, T. Wentworth Higginson, Wm. F. Weld, Isabella M. Weld, Barbara H. Channing, A. M. B. Fisher, Nath'l Peabody, Mary F. Allen, Sarah A. Allen. Benj. H. Greene, Elizabeth C. Greene, Harriet D. Williams, Martha W. Dickinson Lucy Osgood, Mary Ann Walleut, Robert F. Wallcut, Samuel E. Brackett, Caroline S. Brackett, Mary Hearsey, E. C. Carter, Mary A. Eaton. Eliza P. Place, Cordelia C. Colman, Sam'l Cabot, Jr. Louisa Chapin, ch'd R. Noyes, Geo. J. Fisher, Rebecca P. Clarke, Geo. Howe, E. Carter ce H. Austin, A. R. Proetor, Cornelius Bramhall, Ann R. Bramhall. Anna Q. T. Parsons, M. B. Lyman,

B. F Remick, Francis E. Storer, Geo. Wm. Bond, Louisa C. Bond,

Anna H. Clarke Henry James Prentiss, John Goss, John Albion Andrew,

N. Alfreda Andrew,

Geo. F. Bemis, Luther Parks, Jr.

Mary E. Channing,

B. F. Horn,

Lucy Horn, J. L. Baker, G. M. Dowe,

Luther Parks,

Caroline Rogers. Ellis Gray Loring, Louisa Loring, Anna Loring, Caroline A. Rogers, Isabel A. Rogers. Lucia H. Simmons, Elizabeth B. Ripley, Olivia Bowditch, John Dickinson, Harriet Parker, Henry Williams, Julia West Williams, Nathaniel Clark, Elizabeth F. Owen, H. G. Danforth, Eliza M. Brown, J. W. Stearns,
L. L. Jenkins,
Domingo De Castro,
Wm. I. Bowditch,
Sarah R. Bowditch,
Papert Morris Ir. Robert Morris, Ji Edward F. Head, Nath'l C. Peabody Wm. H. White, Edward H. Clarke, Sam'l S. Curtis, Wm. S. Eaton, A. E. Kimball, Anna Quincy Parsons, Eliza J. Hearsey, Cecilia T. Parsons, Mary Bullard, Caroline Champney, E. W. Champney, Maria C. Carter, Sarah Buss. Estes Howe James L. Goodridge, Mary A. B. L. Whiting, Elizabeth S. Wells. Edward Winslow Mary M. A. Locke, Samuel Hall, Jr. Harriet B. Hall, Charles D. Head, Paul Curtis, Sarah M. Gale, Elizabeth Federhen, Helen M. Parsons,

GEORGE KIRK.

Daniel Merrill,

Charles Ewer,

Wm. G. Dav

The New-York Legal Observer, for January, contains a full report of the case of George Kirk, together with a report-corrected, we understand, by himself-of Mr. Jay's speech. The latter we shall publish next week.

turn to the annexed writ of habeas corpus, that a coloured man calling himself George, the person now pre-sent, at the time of the service of said writ was under my restraint, and that I claim to hold him under my re-

CLERICAL INTERPRETATION.—A letter from Virginia to a correspondent of the Boston Courier, is authority for the following:

"One of the customs of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is to read the "General Rules" of the Church, South, is to read the "General Rules" of the State of Church, South, is to read the "General Rules" of the Sippline" to the congregation once a year. On the Sippline to the congregation once a year. On the Sippline to the congregation, the minister preached a very severe serious gainst fashion, and display in dress, specifying stant, for the port of New-York, without any knowledge and consent, with a view to effect his escape from the service to which he was lawfully held, under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Church, South, is to read the "Georgia, secreted himself on board of the brig Mobile, of which I am master, while lying at the port of Savannah, in the said State of Georgia; that said vessure and the said state of Georgia stant, for the port of New-York, without any knowledge and consent, with a view to effect his escape from the service to which he was lawfully held, under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Organia service to which he was lawfully held, under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Organia service to which he was lawfully held, under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Organia service to which he was lawfully held, under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Organia service to which he was lawfully head to effect his escape from the service to which he was lawfully when the service to which he was lawfully head to effect his escape from the service to which he was lawfully to effect his escape from the service to which he was lawfully head to effect his escape from the service to which he was lawfully to effect his escape from the service to which he was lawfully to effect his escape from the service to effect his escap

But fearing the Assembly will not take such action as will purge the church of slaveholding, we again invite our brethren who sympathize with us in behalf of the oppressed poor, to meet with us in saming those persons, and thereby to cause the citizens of said State of Georgia to be exposed to robbery, in behalf of the oppressed poor, to meet with us in sassination, and general anarchy; and although these citizens of the propriety of organizing an Anti-Slavery Presbyterian church.

We are fully satisfied with our present Confession of Faith, and form of government, and wish an organization strictly Presbyterian, and desire no other alteration than the addition of an article on the subject of Slavery, and the assumption of a distinctive name.

national sin. We find this document in the Christian world:

World:

We the undersigned, members of the Church of Disciples," or religiously connected therewith, with by a person having the care and government of such slave, i the person taking up such slave knows, or can, without from the responsibility of the war of invasion now waged by the United States against Mexico.

person having the care and government of such slave, i the person taking up such slave knows, or can, without difficulty, he informed, to whom such slave belongs."

§ 34. "If any person shall conceal, harbour, hide, o y the United States against Mexico.

We take this step because we believe this war to be cause to be concealed, harboured, or hidden, any slave apparent of the carried on from the lust or slaves, to the injury of the owner or owners thereof, territory, and for the extension of Slavery, because attitude of silence in which this country stands bene attitude of silence in which this country stands be-

olve ourselves, before God and the Christian world, of for concenling or harbouring a slave or slaves, the owner of participation in, or approval of, this deed of violence; or owners of such slave or slaves may recover damages nd we protest, in the name of humanity and religion, by civil suit for the loss of the labour or services of suc against the existence and continuance of this war, as slave or slaves, notwithstanding the said conviction."

§ 35. "If any person shall remove and carry or cause to be removed and carried away out of this State, any slave

exceeding seven years."

I do further return, that Charles Chapman, of Bryan county, State of Georgia, is interested in the detention of

said George. THEODORE BUCKLEY. Sworn in open court, this 23d day of October, 1846.
HENRY VANDERVOORT, Clerk of Oyer and Termines J. Bowditch Blunt, of Counsel.

CONGRESS.

We gave last week extracts from several speeches it ne debate which followed the proposition of Mr. King. That of Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, was omitted for want of room. We publish it now, as Mr. T. is a Whig, and a proof that the Southern members of that part know no other interest than that of Slavery when that is in jeopardy:

And this brought him to speak for a few minutes of the proposition introduced by the gentleman from New-York, (Mr. Preston King.) Mr. T. did not feel that deexcitement on this subject which appeared to influence his Southern friends. He was prepared to meet the crisis when it should come. His own course and that of the people of the South were fixed and determined. There was no difference of opinion there; and he felt that when united they had nothing to fear from any quar-ter. Mr. T. had seen nothing since he had had the ho-nour of a seat on the floor of Congress, so well calculated to disturb the peace of the country as the bill attempted to be introduced by the gentleman from New-York. Had he not known that the gentleman had intro-duced it, he would have supposed that it might have been the work of some desperate political gamester, the web of whose power was crumbling under his feet; in whose ears the triumphant shouls of his victorious foes were rate fanatical faction, whom, in the day of his power and prosperity, he had scorned and despised; in short, one who had determined to fire the temple of liberty, if he was not allowed to minister at its altar. But, as the gentleman from New-York fathered the bill, he supposed he must dismiss from his mind these suppositions. At North father the property of the Wilmot provided in the father than yet ringing; whose friends were treacherously under gentleman from New-York fathered the bill, he supposed he must dismiss from his mind these suppositions. At all events, the question had come, and Mr. T. was not certain that it had come inopportunely, if it must come at all, though he believed that the Executive and his organist, and his echoes here, might think it a very bad time. If the question was to breed mischief to the peace and safety of the country, it were better to understand it now, while it was capable of control. But if this element of the will not and would not, submit to it. He were into a review of the Wilmot proviso—complained of the North for having thrown a firebrand into the House—appealed to their justice and patriotism, and warned them to abandon their crusade against the rights of the South, or they might see, before long, "the beginning of the end," but God only could see its termination, &c.

Mr. Douglass dam on self-defence into a review of the Wilmot proviso—complained of the North for having thrown a firebrand into the House—appealed to their justice and patriotism, and warned them to abandon their crusade against the rights of the South, or they might see, before long, "the beginning of the Milmot proviso—complained of the North for having thrown a firebrand into the House—appealed to their justice and patriotism, and warned them to abandon their crusade against the rights of the South, or they might see, before long, "the beginning of the Milmot proviso—complained of the North for having thrown a firebrand into the House—appealed to their justice and patriotism, and warned them to abandon their crusade against the rights of the south for having thrown a firebrand into the House—appealed to their justice and patriotism, and warned them to abandon their crusade against the rights of the south for having thrown a firebrand into the House—appealed to their justice and patriotism, and warned to their justice and patriotism, and warned to their justice and patriotism, and the section of the work of the work of the work of the work of t now, while it was capable of control. But if this element of discord and discontent was to take a different
providing two millions to effect a peace; and intimated
direction, it only remained that those against whom it was
to be directed should look, first to the preservation of the

my restraint, and that I claim to hold him under my restraint, as a fugitive from service in the State of Georgia, and of right. But to the gentlemen who had exhibited all Governments, and the power to acquire involved the such a newborn zeal for the acquisition of free territory was a necessary attribute of and of right. But to the gentlemen who had exhibited all Governments, and the power to acquire involved the such a newborn zeal for the acquisition of free territory was a necessary attribute of under and by virtue of the laws of which State he is held to have a newborn zeal for the acquisition of free territory was a necessary attribute of under and power to govern. He considered the prohibition in the ordinance of 1787 as superseeded by the subsequent adoption of the Constitution. He deprecated the agitation of the Constitutions, he might well say "Et the Brute." An attack from that the constitutional argument.

If gentlemen objected to the compromise, what ground had they to stand upon when they pretended that all the States were putupon an equal footing? How could that he a state of equality in which the States of one-half the Union undertook successfully to say to the States of the other half, You and your people shall be driven from ter-sites, which is the property of all? Let that policy successfully the states of the other half, you and your people shall be driven from ter-sites; which is the property of all? Let that policy sucorner nail, you and your people shall be driven from ter-ritory which is the property of all? Let that policy suc-ceed, and few indeed would be found who could say that the States were in the Union on equal footing. No, the people of the South claimed the right to carry their institions with them wherever they went; into all parts of tortions with their wherever they have their own haws while organized as territories, and when they became States to choose for themselves whether they would them; and, assuming the initiative, on the tenth of November a distinguished citizen of Louisiana was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico, clothed with full powers to adjust, and definitely settle, all pending differences between the two countries, including those of boundary and Message, Dec. 2, 1845.

"On the 10th of November, 1845, Mr. John Slidell, of Louisiana, was commissioned by me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Mexico, and was entrusted with full powers to adjust both the questions of the Texas boundary and of indemnification to our citizens."

Q. Do not dispatches from our Government to Mexico, the condition of the Church of the Construed and Polk's War Message, May 11, 1846.

We the undersigned, members of the "Church of the Church of the Church of the Construed and Polks War Message, May 11, 1846.

We the undersigned, members of the "Church of the Church of the Churc

OREGON .- THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The disturbing question meets them at every turn is longress. Much of the week has been consumed in a debate on a bill for the Territorial Government of Oreon. It is contended by one party that Slavery shall be excluded north of the line 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, a boundary with which the South is by no means atisfied. We copy from the National Intelligencer a sketch of the debate on the final question for the passage of the bill. We shall make copious extracts when the various speeches are reported in full.

The last amendment offered to the bill, was that of Mr. Burt of South Carolina, which extended the line of the Missouri compromise to the Pacific, and provided that or slaves, or out of the county where such slave or slaves may be, without consent of the owner or owners of said slave or slaves, any person so offending shall, on conviction, be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in the penitentiary, at hard labour, for any period of time not exceeding symptoms and such penitentiary, at hard labour, for any period of time not exceeding symptoms.

STEPHEN S. DOUGLASS, of Illinois, S. CLINTON HASTINGS, of IOWA, CHARLES J. INGERSOLL, of Pa. SHEPPERD LEFFLER, of Iowa, and ROBERT SMITH, of Illinois all the Northern delegation voted nay!

This is hopeful: The question then recurring on the passage of the

A long and very interesting debate took place in the A long and very interesting debate took place in the House, occasioned by the rejection of Mr. Burt's amendment. It occupied the House to an unusually late hour, and our limits preclude us from doing more than giving a memorandum of the gentlemen who took part in the discussion, and a word or late to show the part in the discussion, and a word or late to show the part in the discussion.

Buffum and Edmund Quincy, from Massachusetts, added those whose blessing is a curse, cheerfully and earnest-ly offer their lives at humanity's great need. They were few, and their mode of warfare somewhat rough; they found the product of the show the part in the survey of the show the part in the survey of Saladia. discussion, and a word or two to show the prominent ground taken by each. It is impracticable for a single been led back to the time, when a meagre display, in a

legislation. He compared that the compared that the state of the state ty, and expressed his fears that the Abolitionists, aying their profane hands on the altars of religion and the halls of legislation, would next assail the bulwarks of the Constitution itself, and break in like an avalanche on the peace and security of the entire South.

He was sick and tired of compromises: the South had
entered into many, and they had all been violated. He valuation of the start of compromises: the South had need into many, and they had all been violated. He need into many, and they had all been violated. He nonsidered the vote of this morning as an indication that Bristol, Trenton, Woodstown, and Delaware—bore testings was considered as no longer many to the real and ability of our fitted. he Missouri compromise was considered as no longer longer to be respected.

the South were no longer to be respected.

Mr. McClernand disclaimed this interpretation of his ote, and went into an explanation as to the

to be directed should look, first to the preservation of the Union, and next to their own rights.

Mr. T. was actuated in this matter by no intemperate zeal. He should indulge in no denunciations against gentlemen who were situated amidst circumstances wholly different from his own, and who clung to what they had the previous question on the move to amend it, by introducing the Missouri compromise, instead of the total prohibition it contemplated in all the new territory we might acquire. As he thought that both sides had now been heard about equally in the debate, he moved the previous question on the move of the total prohibition it contemplated in the new territory we might acquire. As he thought the previous question on the debate, he moved the previous question on the move of the total prohibition it contemplated in the new territory we might acquire. As he thought the previous question of the move of the total prohibition it contemplated in the new territory we might acquire. As he thought the previous question of the move of the total prohibition it contemplated in the new territory we might acquire. As he thought the previous question of the move of the total prohibition it contemplated in the new territory we might acquire. As he thought the previous question of the move of the previous question of the previous question of the previous question of t

lieved, however erroneously, to be the interest of those territories to which the bill related. He pretended to no such sort of philanthropy. He did not much believe in this diffusive patriotism. He believed that the man whose love for his race did not begin at his own hearth and weakening our strength whilein the midst of a war. et them say so.

The gentlemen from Indiana, (Mr. C. B. Smith,) who

tolerate Slavery for a limited time only, and gan The gentlemen from indiana, (Mr. C. B. Smin,) who is addressed the committee some days since, and to whom reasons in favor of such a plan. He held that Congress he had listened with unmingled pleasure and satisfaction, has jurisdiction over Slavery in the territories, because Mr. T.'s judgment, taken the ground of justice the acquisition of territory was a necessary attribute He considered the prohibition in the as.) the question as leading to no possible good, but to certain

ne might well say by the batter. An attraction of the property have been but base and hollow-hearted concessions to those who stood firm on the basis of the Constitution.

But Mr. T. would tell gentlemen, not under excite-

We give the above as a faint outline of the course of the debate, which was animated and at times interesting in a high degree. Yet the House was not full, many being drawn from their seats by a debate of equal interest in the Senate.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1847. Report of the Committee of the Eleventh Annual Fair

of the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society. The Fair was held on the 17th, 18th, and 19th of last nonth, in the large Saloon of the Assembly Buildings. The receipts were \$1,916 05

The Committee seel great pleasure in presenting these will leave Grace to tell her own story. In our humble opihighly favourable results; they are a tangible evidence nion the boarding-school Misses, and the interesting young hat their labours have been crowned with success. But gentlemen, are a poor exchange for the thought of the above and beyond this evidence is the feeling that this universal, God-given, freedom which burned like living nstrumentality has been a powerful means of commend- fire in her heart, and the deeds that it flashed out intoing our cause to the community; as one of our writers We wish there were no others whom the cause has happily says, "The Fair brings Abolitionists face to face known, who are now in one way and another "Grace with the world, and exhibits another side of their charac- Greenwoods ." ter than their every-day hard-working one, and shows the scoffers and the scorners that they are very pleasant, good-natured folk only give them the chance." Circumstances this year have greatly favoured this intercourse with those who are "not of us," and we doubt not that a favourable impression has been made on many hearts by the pleasing and instructive incidents of the occasion. The spacious and elegant Saloon was taste- living fire! There were those who told her that she posfully ornamented; words of instruction and of cheer decorated the walls, and the beautiful Liberty Bell, painted for the Fair, and generously presented by our friend and lay all her gifts on the altar of a pure and holy phi-Robert Douglass, spoke of freedom to the slave. A large lanthropy.

tion of thousands to our sale and to our principles. The presence and speeches of our friends James N Buffum and Edmund Quincy, from Massachusetts, added

reporter to keep up with the excited debate now in pro-cress, so as to give an extended report of every speech delivered. The debate to-day was opened by three hundred dollars. We were then alone in our efelivered. The debate to day was opened by—
Mr. Leake, of Virginia, who spoke under a good deal forts; a few faithful hands toiled to supply our own Treasury; now we have associated with us the trueor extrement, as he presented reasons which would in the true-spislation. He complained that the House seemed to hearted in many neighbourhoods, who feel that our Fair mon platform. Darby, Kennett, Newtown, and Byberry had their own beautifully furnished tables, while the generous contributions from persons in our own city— had resigned a world of light and beauty, for a realm of from Harrisburg, Milton, Kimberton, Isabella Furnace, dreams and glooms and shadows. They saw her sitting Norristown, Marion, Bart, Marlborough, New-Garden, in the night of a high and solemn thought, but they

The Committee published an Anti-Slavery alphabet, Townsend, of this city. This little book was not called which should live in her country's heart, and whose Townsend, of this city. This little book was not only a source of much pecuniary profit, but we believe will sow the breast from whence it sprung, the lips through which Anti-Slavery seed in the heart of many a child, who, in future years will plead that "his brother of a darker ue" may have an "equal liberty" with himself,

Valuable donations were also received from our friends n New-York and Boston, and through the latter from riends in England; delightful evidences of the kindred thr feeling that pervades the ranks of those whose principle and motto is, "No Union with slaveholders." With cheerful hearts the Committee present these re-

principles, and the rightfulness and expediency of our On behalf of the Committee,

JANUARY 2d.

AMY MATILDA CASSEY, HANNAH L. STICKNEY, Gagging the Press.

SARAH PUGH,

MARIA M. DAVIS,

grave Preamble and Resolution: Whereas, it having been represented to the corpora

ger the peace and harmony of the community; therefore,
Be it Resolved, That a Select Committee of three be
appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be the interesting the community.

Be it Resolved, That a Select Committee of three be not inform us. We are not sure that it would be the

This is no more than we expected. If the people of the the managers. District alone are to be consulted, a free press will not be tolerated in the Capital of this humbre. The Charter Oak is in little less trouble than the be tolerated in the Capital of this humbug republic. Mr.

The Charter Oak is in little less trouble that the managers should fonce is right. The publication and distribution. Mr.

Emancipator. It is astonished that the managers should fonce is right.

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD.

ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD abide by the compromise of the Constitution.

Mr. T. briefly responded to the argument of Mr. Rhett, Mr. T. briefly responded to the argument of Mr. Rhett, Mr. T. briefly responded to the argument of Mr. Rhett, Mr. T. briefly responded to the argument of Mr. Rhett, Mr. T. briefly responded to the argument of Mr. Rhett, Mr. T. briefly responded to the argument of Mr. Rhett, Mr. T. briefly responded to the argument of Mr. Rhett, Mr. T. briefly responded to the argument of Mr. Rhett, Mr. T. briefly responded to the argument of Mr. Rhett, Mr. T. briefly responded to the argument of Mr. Rhett, Mr. T. briefly responded to the argument of Mr. Rhett, Mr. T. briefly responded to the briefly responded to the argument of the United States, but they could prohibit the attrance of citizens of the United States into the hibit the entrance of citizens of the United States into the hibit the entrance of citizens of the United States into the hibit the entrance of citizens of the United States into the hibit the entrance of citizens of the United States into the hibit the entrance of citizens of the United States into the hibit the entrance of citizens of the United States, but they could prohibit the entrance of citizens of the United States, but they could prohibit the territory of the United States, but they could prohibit the entrance of citizens of the United States, but they could prohibit the entrance of citizens of the United States, but they could prohibit the territory of the United States, but they could prohibit the entrance of citizens of the United States, but they could prohibit the entrance of citizens of the United States, but they could prohibit the entrance of citizens of the United States, but they could prohibit the entrance of citizens of the United States, but they could prohibit the entrance of citizens of the United States, but they could prohibit the entrance of citizens of the United States, but they could prohibit the entrance of citizens of the United States, but they could prohibit the entrance of

We find in the New-York Illustrated Magazine, a let. ter, of which we give an extract, from one who for a year or two past has become somewhat known among the readers of the yellow covered monthlies as "Grace Greenwood." We are not familiar enough with her writings to venture any criticism, as this, we believe, is The Anti-Slavery Standard. the first letter of hers it has been our fortune to read. We make the extract not because the author is or is not worthy of commendation, but simply because it is an interesting bit of biography. "Grace Greenwood" was once an earnest and warm-hearted Abolitionist. She was known to the readers of this paper, while Mrs. Child edited it, as a writer of considerable poetic merit. She became afterwards a Liberty party man-Liberty party woman, we suppose, would render us obnoxious to the charge of over-refinement and wrote stirring political Expenses 444 50 songs in imitation of the more ambitious minstrels who mmortalized themselves with "Cooney Cooney Clay," Leaving a balance in favour of the Society of 1,471 55 and other equally celebrated lyrics; With this preface we

orings of her mind's young existence dried up before the ne;—has seen her sun of hope, not set in night, but onded at its rising?

Well, there was one who at early womanhood, felt her ntire spirit pervaded with an ever-growing sympathy, a evoted love for her kind;—within whose heart a thought f freedom, universal, God-given freedom, burned like sessed a nature volcanic in its fervent and passionate power. Then she resolved to heed not the allurements of ambition—to silence the soft pleadings of selfishness,

She heard the fearful whispers of the oppressed-the flag, bearing the same device and a notice of the Fair, ow murmurs of "God's poor," and sought to give them ree, and bold, and startling utterance in strong and infloated conspicuously in the streets, drawing the attenlignant verse. She saw a band of true, brave spirits who disdaining to barter honour for base gold, or to kiss the dust for popular favour—seeking not to be blest of those whose blessing is a curse, cheerfully and earnestsword of Saladin.

Their music was no lulling strain, Drawn from a silken chord; Their light no moonbeam, that wakes not The insects of the sward,-But the thunder of high Heaven. And the lightning of the Lord!

It was for a while the joy and glory of her, of whom have spoken, to weave the battle-song, and the pro-netic lays of victory for the great moral warfare of our But suddenly she beheld those she loved standing many hearts turned from her, and she was named that one pure purpose was crucified.

Then came to her another hope, less lofty, but still

Then did she weave a wreath of soul-flowers-Lilles pale with the intense passionateness of an over-tasked spirit—Roses, tinged with "ruddy drops," wrung from a wounded heart—Star flower-hopes, Violet-remembrances, and young love-buds, just glowing into warm life.

With those, she sought the shrine of Poesy—sought it nghout her land, and found it not, and the wreath

Then they came to her and said that she must steep her words in honey, and array her thoughts in silk, and pen soft love-tales for the frivolous and the shallow. sults to the society—not doubting that another year will bear still stronger evidence to the truthfulness of our yoke appointed for that prophypaid, slightly-esteemed, principles and the right of the prophypaid slightly-esteemed, principles and the right of the private and the same of the private and the same of the right of the private and the same of the private and the servant of servants, an American authoress. Now school-girls may shed their ever-ready tears over her and interesting young gentleman may sonnetize her, but she may scarcely hope that the mourner will look heavenward, cheered by her life-giving words—or that the heart of the strong man may thrill as her bold, free thoughts flash hefers him life. oughts flash before him like swords, out-leaping from their scabbards!

The Boston Fair.

We hoped to have given our readers an account this At a meeting of the City Council of Georgetown, (D. C.) week, of the Boston, as well as the Philadelphia in the 8th instant, a Mr. Jones offered the College but have not received it. It will appear, we trust, next on the 8th instant, a Mr. Jones offered the following grave Preamble and Resolution: Whereas, it having been represented to the corporation that an "Abolition Newspaper" has recently been ber having actually appeared in that city, and, Whereas, the publication and distribution of such a paper within our midst would undoubtedly be calculated to arouse the worst feelings of our peaceful population of the success of the cause, it is exceedingly announced the success of the cause, it is exceedingly announced the success of the cause, it is exceedingly announced the success of the cause, it is exceedingly announced to the success of the cause, it is exceedingly announced to the success of the cause, it is exceedingly announced to the success of the cause, it is exceedingly announced to the success of the cause, it is exceedingly announced to the success of the cause, it is exceedingly announced to the success of the cause, it is exceedingly announced to the success of the cause, it is exceedingly announced to the success of the cause, it is exceedingly announced to the success of the cause, it is exceedingly announced to the success of the cause, it is exceedingly announced to the success of the cause, it is exceedingly announced to the success of the cause, it is exceedingly announced to the success of the cause, it is exceedingly announced to the success of the cause, it is exceedingly announced to the success of the cause, it is exceedingly announced to the success of the cause, it is exceedingly announced to the success of the cause, it is exceedingly announced to the success of the cause, it is exceedingly announced to the success of the cause, it is exceedingly announced to the success of the cause, it is exceedingly announced to the success of the cause, it is exceedingly announced to the success of the cause, it is exceedingly announced to the success of the cause, it is exceedingly announced to the success of the cause, it is exceedingly announced to the success of the cause, it is exceedingly announced to the success of the cause, it is exceedingly announced to the success of the cause, it Be it Resolved, That a Select Committee of three be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the propriety of legislative action upon the part of and that they report their deliberations at as early a day approval of the editor of the Emancipator, and that is an approval of the editor of the Emancipator, and that is an approval of the editor of the Commend it to the consideration of important object, we commend it to the consideration of

Jones is right. The publication and distribution of an have let their aristocratic tendencies grow so rank. "Abolition Newspaper," "within their middless." "Abolition Newspaper," "within their midst"—by
which we suppose is meant among the nearly among the nearly midst. The Dak thinks, savours of monarchy, primosermon against fashion, and display in dress, specuying particularly breast-pins, and most particularly breast-pins, as not most particularly breast-pins, as not most particularly breast-pins, and the sight of the Lord! He then sent that the high seas, on her said passage, no one who belongs to the Church shall buy or sell men with the intention to enslave them. This was too plain to pass without an explanation, and the parson of the pass without an explanation, and the parson of the posses of the Domestic Slave-Trade, but none at all to the domestic infinity. The posses of the present day; none at all, (looking up at stitutions of the present day; none at all, (looking up at stitutions of the present day; none at all, (looking up at stitutions of the present day; none at all, (looking up at stitutions of the present day; none at all, (looking up at stitutions of the present day; none at all, (looking up at stitutions of the present day; none at all, (looking up at stitutions of the present day; none at all, (looking up at stitutions of the present day; none at all, (looking up at stitutions of the present day; none at all, (looking up at stitutions of the present day; none at all, (looking up at stitutions of the present day; none at all, (looking up at stitutions of the present day; none at all, (looking up at stitutions of the present day; none at all, (looking up at stitutions of the present day; none at all, (looking up at stitutions of the present day; none at all, (looking up at stitutions of the present day; none at all, (looking up at stitutions of the present day; none at all, (looking up at stitutions of the present day; none at all, (looking up at stitutions of the present day; none at all, (looking up at stitutions of the present day; none at all, (looking up at stitutions of the present day; none at all, (looking up at stitutions of the present day; none at all, (looking up at stitutions of the present day; none at all to the domestic states and seasing the people would, the time visuation of the

naturally belong to it. would be gentlemen, but as the editor of that paper boasts himself gentiemen, out to belong to this class, we make no comment.

However, the net receipts of the Fair were nearly

The New Era.

who contributed largely to the establishment of the Era, that it was not to be a distinctive Liberty party paper, but a journal which all classes of Abolitionists could conout a partial support. This "old organizationist" was cerfainly most "jolly green," and our good friend of the Freeman, more than usually good-natured, to believe any such thing of a paper established under the especial care of a society of which Lewis Tappan is the soul and body; with Gamaliel Bailey, the man who was chiefly instrumental in severing the connection between the Ohio and American Anti-Slavery Societies, in '40, and has been ever since, the leading Liberty party editor of the West, as its editor; and assisted by Amos A. Phelps and J. G. Whittier, both of whom have been new organizationists and third party men from the beginning. That attempts should have been made to wheedle old organizationists out of their money does not surprise us, but that any one could believe that a paper edited by three such men, and established under such auspices as this has been, could be anything else than a Liberty party paper, is almost in-

The Church South.

The Snow Hill Shield contains some still farther account of the method resorted to by the Church, South, to propagate its faith. Our readers will remember a similar occurrence related by us some weeks since:

Another act of lawlessness had also been perpetrated lately, on the Sabbath, at Guilford meeting-house, where the proceedings without, and the sobbings of defenceless women within, continued to preach. But the noise increased, while the rioters tore off the window shutters, father. and beat the sides of the house with stakes. Growing and beat the sides of the holds when Mr. H. requested them to be seated until he had finished his discourse, when them to be seated until the bad missied his discourse, when he would willingly give then any required explanation. This they refused to do, but forced themselves up to the pulpit, when the confusion became so great that the con-gregation had to be dismissed, and Mr. H. and his wife retreat from the house, amidst threats of violence from retreat from the flower, although the mob. The offence alleged against Mr. H. is that his church has refused to withdraw from the Philadelphia Conference, and attach itself to the Church, South, and that, consequently, it favours abolitionism. (!)

THE TABLES TURNED .- A bill in the Assembly of this State, making an appropriation of some thousands of dollars for the volunteers for the Mexican war, has been defeated by the votes of the war party. The Whigs prefixed to it a preamble, which stated in effect that the war was brought upon the country by the act of the President. This the Democrats would not vote for, and so the bill was lost. As the Whigs learnt the trick from the course of their opponents on the war bill in Congress, we trust that they will put into practice when proper occasion rises, this second lesson also, -- not to vote against their own principles.

REWARDED .- The nomination of Levi D. Slamm, exeditor of the New-York Globe, as a purser in the navy, has been confirmed. If the police-editor of that paper continues as faithfully as he began to do the work of his Southern masters, he will also in time receive an equally satisfactory reward with this to his predecessor.

the creation of this new office was against it. We suppose it is now settled for this session.

HENRY C. HIBBARD .- We have received a letter from Mr. Kingsbury, in relation to that from Mr. Hibbard, like that which sent Dr. Syntax on his celebrated tour, or properly declines any controversy. He feels no uneasi- were, (a taste, for which I fear that I have not sufficient

of the Liberty papers, but of course without credit. One- venience at the time, much better than one that seems to that of Mr. Edmund Jackson-which was first copied have sat down as soon as it was born, with compasses into this paper, we find in two papers, the Green Moun- and rule, and self-complacently, said unto itself, "go to tain Freeman, and The Countryman, but no mention is I will become a great city, even a mighty one, and my made of the source whence it came. This is the usual ways shall all be straight and my roads broad !" game of the Liberty party with anything which comes from the Old Organizationists.

PURCHASE OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS .- The Liberator of last week contains two columns in explanation and the old colonial times, that you must look for its distinct approval of the purchase of Douglass. The article may tive character, in its historical days. Hanover street, convince others of the propriety of the act, but for ourand the streets leading out of it, remain comparatively in selvec we have the same opinion that we expressed two months ago, that it was unwise and unnecessary.

be blowed up," exclaimed an Irishman, when he saw his companion knocked over by a fragment of rock during the process of blasting. The end of all fanatics is imberility, says Vaples Parille Consider Cossins M. of houses, mostly brick, though with many of wood,

Which begins in imbecility? He ought to have guessed adorns them, give it much the air of an old English by this time what he is coming to.

ington, on the 12th instant.

question. We shall give some sketch of it next week.

has passed, and we are enjoying spring-like weather closed on Wednesday night, and decided by a large majority in the affirmative. The discussion, during its progress, has developed considerable anti-slavery feeling; as was very apparent on taking the opinion of the audithreatening of the slavocracy of this State cannot supcommunity:

REYNOLDS, No. 10 Light street wharf.

all manner of agreeable and disagreable things, which ture of this State, to prevent the blacks from holding was but six months old, so that all his recollections of amp-meetings, because, say they, the free instil the home must have been connected with those walls. The aturally belong to it.

Spirit of freedom into the slaves, a spirit which is incompatible with Slavery. The truth is they make a spirit which is incompatible with Slavery. The truth is they make a spirit which is incompatible with Slavery. The Chronotype is not less mancious than to recede mind the slaves, a spirit which is incompatible with Slavery. The truth is, they make anything a description, in Hudibrastic measure a pretext to grind down the free blacks if receible to the days of Franklin's boyhood; but that on Hanover liam, Stephens, all of that city. Mr. Lawell wrote some caption, in Hudibrastic measure a pretext to grind down the free blacks, if possible, to Street has been shamefully entreated. Nearly the whole Freeman, giving a description, to grind down the free blacks, if possible, to the level of their slaves, for fear their prosperity will be and familiar language, of some of the most distinguished the level of their slaves, for fear their prosperity will be and familiar language. The Chronotype copies some distinguished used as an argument against their darling institution. Abolitionists at the Fair.

Ab detached portions of the pieces serious detach may be expected to rise any moment to avenge their that wear them, but I would that they had another Re-The Pennsylvania Freeman is disappointed in the cha-wrongs. We have in this city, about 18,000 free blacks, pository. The Pennsylvania I who are far more orderly than a like number of whites racter of the new tiling party party and a like number of whites are received the impression from "an old organizationist," that might be selected. Yet the Mayor has seen fit to order a law enforced, which has been fit to

an Association, respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they intend to have an anniversary

It was but yesterday that I saw among the accounts of olice doings, that a coloured man was arrested for carrying a gun through the streets, contrary to law. The gun was forfeited to the complainant, and the man disharged, by paying costs, &c.

One of the laws frought with the most serious conseone the better or wiser for it. Not a small number of these buyers are slaves, who thus spend the "levies" they have saved from time to time, in hopes of drawing a suf-

much retired from the business, and his son, H. F. Slatter, has put out his sign at the old "nigger jail" of the

But we must learn " to labour and wait" for " the good time coming." Yours,

> From our Boston Correspondent. No. XII.

the old part of Boston-And reason good-Genesis of years ago-Scene of Franklin's childhood and education-The Correspondent explaineth his use of the word

born-Furniture and Bonnets-James Franklin's print-

ing office, &c. &c. &c. When Mr. Hamilton, of Edinburgh, by his familiars, called Tom, and by all Europe and America, called "Captain, or Colonel, or Knight in arms," (for I could ever find out what his exact military rank had been.) who figures in the " Noctes Ambrostana," and who wrote that clever novel, Cyril Thornton, as well as one of the best books of travels in this country, when Mr. Hamilton, I say, reached Boston, in the course of his pilgrimage, the narrowness and crookedness of its streets rejoiced the cockles of his heart, for they looked old, and reminded him of things at home. He could not away with the newness of the Western towns, and the rectangularity of Phila-THE LIEUTENANT-GENERALSHIP .- The last vote on delphia, and the infinite elongation of New-York, were abominations unto him, while the tortuosities and narrownesses of Boston seemed to him like the faces of old fa-

iliar friends. It may be habit, it may be a love of the picturesque, which we published not long since. Mr. Kingsbury very it may be a lingering taste for old things, or things as they late to restore it to something like its first estate, and to the reinforcements mentioned above,) and that he was, ness, that any credit will be given to Mr. Hibbard's eredit given me,) but I must own that I am very much letter in that section of country where he is known. of his way of thinking. I confess that I like a city that seems to have scrambled itself together at different peri-The articles from the Liberty Bell are going the rounds ods, in such shape and order as best suited its own con-

Strangers visiting Boston, very seldom see the mos characteristic part of it. It is at the "North End," which was, till within this century, the most populous portion of the town, and which was the Court-End in Revolution. Speculation and Fashion having attracted No Doubt of it.—"The ind of all quarrymen is to Western district of the town, the portion of which I speak ry or more. The curious intermixture of various styles Will Yankee Doodle tell us what is the end of that defaced mouldings, pilasters, and carved work that

And, in fact, Boston is an old English town, to all in-Description, on the 19th was the state of th tents and purposes. Its population, unlike that of almost assured that the number sent was very acceptance.

any other large city, is of almost unmixed English descent. any other large city, is of almost unmixed English descent. With the exception of the Huguenot element which was with the exception of the Huguenot element which was with the exception of the Huguenot element which was less symptomic properties.

With the exception of the Huguenot element which was with the exception of the Huguenot element which was less symptomic properties. The descent is not to be had easily. The descent is not so great as it was a few years since, and which Murat employed 2,000 men from year to year, in extending, of Herculaneum, droumed in repeated eroptions of lava, from the crater of Vesuving, some eighteen hundred years ago, and Pompeii buried under a shower of ashes and a few years since, and of buried under a shower of ashes and a few years ago, and pompeii buried under a shower of ashes and a few years ago, and prompeii buried under a shower of ashes and a few years ago, and prompeii buried under a shower of ashes and a few years ago, and prompeii buried under a shower of ashes and a few years ago, and prompeii buried under a shower of ashes and a few years ago, and prompeii buried under a shower of ashes and a few years ago, and prompeii buried under a shower of ashes and a few years ago, and prompeii buried under a shower of ashes and a few years ago, and prompeii buried under a shower of ashes and a few years ago, and year to year, in extending, of the year in extending the year is not year. With the exception of the seventeenth century, there infused about the close of the seventeenth century, there course the supply is small. The people generally as the people with the rage of the day. They are debating the Slavery question. We have no French, no Dutch. no Jews, and next to no Scotch or Irish, among our progenitors. Mr. Hamilton, of whom I have just spoken, quotes the proverb by which the Scotch explain the im-BALTIMORE, January 17, 1847.

Since I last wrote you, we have had winter in good arnest; it was trained and the sound of the sound in the sound of the sound of the sound in the sound of t principles, served up with three day's sleighing. But it has passed, and we are the same the same bles winns pick out corples e u, and the same bles winns pick out corples e u, and the same bles winns pick out corples e u, and the same bles winns pick out corples e u, and the same bles winns pick out corples e u, and the same bles winns pick out corples e u, and the same bles winns pick out corples e u, and the same bles winns pick out corples e u, and the same bles winns pick out corples e u, and the same bles winns pick out corples e u, and the same bles winns pick out corples e u, and the same bles winns pick out corples e u, and the same bles winns pick out corples e u, and the same bles winns pick out corples e u, and the same bles winns pick out corples e u, and the same bles winns pick out corples e u, and the same bles winns pick out corples e u, and the same bles winns pick out corples e u, and the same bles winns pick out corples e u, and the same bles winns pick out corples e u, and the same bles winns pick out corples e u, and the same bles winns pick out corples e u, and the same bles winns pick out corples e u, and the same bles winns pick out corples e u, and the same bles winns pick out corples e u, and the same bles winns pick out corples e u, and the same bles winns pick out corples e u, and the same bles winns pick out corples e u, and the same bles winns pick out corples e u, and the same bles winns pick out corples e u, and the same bles winns pick out corples e u, and the same bles winns pick out corples e u, and the same bles winns pick out corples e u, and the same bles winns pick out corples e u, and the same bles winns pick out corples e u, and the same bles winns pick out corples e u, and the same bles winns pick out corples e u, and the same bles winns pick out corples e u, and the same bles winns pick out corples e u, and the same bles winns pick out corples e u, and the same bles winns pick out corples e u, and the same bles winns pick out corples e u, and the same bles winns pick much for Moses, Jonathan, on the other hand, is too many give him all the information he wishes in regard to for him,—so that there are almost as few Scotchmen as books. several weeks, before the Murray Institute, was at length closed on Wednesday in Market and Serveral weeks, before the Murray Institute, was at length comparatively of recent date, and has impressed no character at all upon the present generation.

There a few places yet left in Boston, of universal interest. I passed one of the chiefest, yesterday, in Hanterest. I passed one of the classes that all the blustering and threatening of the classes, there is a growing and threatening of the classes. The truth is, there is a growing and threatening of the classes and thought (if such discursive ramblings deserve the name) in this letter. Do you see that house at the corner of press. And they feel, themselves, that it is becoming very midable, and mit. lation, is the cause of many sleepless nights with the slaveholders. The salveholders. architectural processing and series, with small windows, plain brick hoase, of three stories, with small windows, plain brick hoase, of three stories, with small windows, plain brick hoase, of three stories, with small windows, plain brick hoase, of three stories, with small windows, plain brick hoase, of three stories, with small windows, plain brick hoase, of three stories, with small windows, plain brick hoase, of three stories, with small windows, plain brick hoase, of three stories, with small windows, plain brick hoase, of three stories, with small windows, plain brick hoase, of three stories, with small windows, plain brick hoase, of three stories, with small windows, plain brick hoase, of three stories, with small windows, plain brick hoase, of three stories, with small windows, plain brick hoase, of three stories, with small windows, plain brick hoase, of three stories, with small windows, plain brick hoase, of three stories, with small windows, plain brick hoase, of three stories, with small windows, plain brick hoase, of three stories, with small windows, plain brick hoase, of three stories, with small windows, plain brick hoase, of three stories whom he calls his wife, is going about the country, coletical them to the disapprobation of a few of the shouth, and whom he calls his wife, is going about the country, coletical three of Law, and servility to the South, and exceeding small pains of glass in close together, and exceeding small pains of glass in close together, and exceeding small pains of glass in close together, and exceeding small pains of glass in close together, and exceeding small pains of glass in close together, and exceeding small pains of glass in close together, and exceeding small pains of glass in close together, and exceeding small pains of glass in close together, and exceeding small pains of the the south, and exceeding small pains of glass in close together, and exceeding small pains of the Suh, and exceeding small pains of the they of the clovilization of Law. Selections of slaveholders. The following notice, which appeared in the "Sun" within a few days, shows the cautious action of the slaveholders. The following notice, which appeared in close together, and exceeding small pains of glass in close together, and exceeding small pains of glass in close together, and exceeding small pains of glass in close together. of the slaveholders towards the anti-slavery feeling of the community. Wanted, a good English and Classical teacher, of good minds throughout the civilized world. Read the name minds throughout the civilized world. Read the name moral character, and not an Abolitionist, to take charge upon the ball and you will get an inkling of my meanupon a school in Calvert county, Md. A compensation of \$250 and board will be allowed. Apply to J. W. & E. REYNOLDS, No. 10 Light stream thanks. There has been an effort made recently in the Legisla- not born there, but his father removed thither when he Congress; Oregon—The Slavery Question.

and familiar language, of some of the Chronotype copies some used as an argument against their darling institution.

Abolitionists at the Fair. The Chronotype copies some wild as an argument against their darling institution.

We are constantly cited to the free blacks as an avidence.

The Chronotype copies some used as an argument against their darling institution.

We are constantly cited to the free blacks as an avidence.

The Chronotype copies some used as an argument against their darling institution.

We are constantly cited to the free blacks as an avidence.

jokes of Mr. Lowell's. We alled among editors who profess also to be would be called among editors who profess also to be would be called among editors who profess also to be of themselves. When the fact is, any degree of characters, the editor of that paper boasts himself ler, moral or mental, that they may attend to the property of the head of the Prophet, of bounets! It is a Bounet Warehouse, and from the inordinate windows, Rev ter, moral or mental, that they may attain, is in spite of the efforts of the legislators, by passing the most outrathe efforts of the legislators, by passing the most outrageous laws that ever disgraced the statute books of a nance, while mountain piles of band-boxes tower to the However, the net receiped despote Government, which they claim to be necessary for the safety of their lives, which is admitted that the for the safety of their lives, which is admitting that they unseen. Heaven forbid that I should say anything in have wronged the people to such an extent, that they derogation of bounets, any more than of the fair heads may be expected to rise any moment to avenue their the such as any moment to avenue the such as any moment to avenue the such as a such as a

order a law enforced, which has been-in this city at part at least, some eight or ten years ago, by a coloured least—a dead letter for some time—that all blacks found man, of the name of Stewart, a dealer in old clothes, who his age. in the streets after 11 o'clock P. M. shall be arrested and thought of buying the premises, and wanted my advice ommitted to the watch-house. The holding of public about it. I gladly availed myself of the opportunity to seetings, other than those of a religious character, are view them. The interior of the house was then, I should aged 71. special favours of "His Honour, the Mayor." As an judge, in the same condition that it was when the worexample, the following, which I copy from the "Sun:" thy old soap-boiler and that sturdy rebel, (in youth as in STERETT RIDGELY, aged 65. By permission of his honour, the Mayor, the Tysoniage,) his world-famous son lived there. There were the very rooms in which the child-Franklin played, the very LIAM PARSONS, Esq. stairs, up and down which he romped, the very windowseats on which he stood to look out into the street. The shop on the street, was .unquestionably the place where county. he used to cut wicks for the candles, and fill the moulds, and wait upon the customers. I pleased myself with imagining which room it was in which his father sat, patriarch-like, at his table, surrounded by his thirteen chil quences to the blacks of our city, and resulting in the greatest benefit to this bankrunt State is the legalized were married." And you may be sure I did not fail to greatest benefit to this bankrupt State, is the legalized take a peep into the cellar, where Poor Richard, in his gambling system, in the form of lotteries. There are infantile economy of time, proposed to his father that he several hundred of these fléecing shops in this city, and should say grace over the whole barrel of beef they were by far the largest part of their support comes from the putting down, in the lump, instead of over each piece in blacks, who are urged on by hopes of bettering their condition suddenly, by buying the right number, the venders clined the good brother of the Old South Church to fear of which, should they be successful, could manage the that his youngset hope was given over to a reprobat prize to suit themselves, and the poor ignorant black be mind, and was but little better than one of the wicked. chambers it was that was Franklin's own, where he edulately, on the Sabbath, at Guilford meeting-house, where a number of rioters, with a loaded cannon, assembled to inflict a summary punishment upon the Rev. Mr. Hargis, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who, at the time, was preaching to a large congregation. The rioters first surrounded the church, commenced discharging fire-arms and throwing stones, which created such alarm and confusion, that many left the house of worship, fearing to remain longer. Mr. Hargis, though much disturbed by remain longer. Mr. Hargis, though much disturbed by which created such alarm and confusion, that many left the house of worship, fearing to remain longer. Mr. Hargis, though much disturbed by which created such alarm and confusion, that many left the house of defenceless. cated himself, as it were, by stealth. Where he used to ing the books which his friend, the bookseller's appren tice, used to lend him over night, out of the shop, to be returned the next morning. How the rogue must have enjoyed them! Seldom have literary pleasures been re

lished with such a gust, as by that hungry boy. When I say "rogue," I use the 'term metaphysicall' Cyril Thornton Hamilton and Boston Streets-Esthetics Elizabeth," nor do I allude to any of the gossip of sixty and not literally. I mean st no scandal about Queen of Crooked Streets—The North End—English look of years since. But I shall never forget the shock given to my early prejudices, and the bouleversement of all my pre-Bostonians—Historical houses yet standing—Josias conceived ideas at hearing, when I was a boy, a very Franklin's - A Discourse of Bonnets-Visit to it ten celebrated gentleman, distinguished in the field and in the cabinet, whose public life was mostly of the last century say in a careless manner, as if it were the tritest truism "Rogue"-A new idea to a young mind-Franklin in the world he was uttering, "Why, madam, you know "an old rascal"-Danger, shame, and disgrace of the Franklin was an old rascal!" He added some spicificademolition of this house—House where Franklin was tions, which I do not now remember, but the amount was that he had feathered his nest well at the public ex pense. Franklin was no saint in his private life, and h never pretended to be one; but I believe it is now pretty well understood that he was "indifferent honest," as Ham let says, in his public life, and that Prince Posterity has dismissed the charges preferred by some of his contemporaries, against his political honesty.

It will not be many years before this monument of the most celebrated man that Boston, not to say America, eve produced, will be demolished, and the place that knows t will know it no more, unless something be done to save it. It will be a burning shame and a lasting disgrace to Boston, with all its wealth and its pretensions to liberali IV. and its affectation of reverence for its great men, to suffer the most historical of its houses to be destroyed when the rise in real estate in that neighbourhood shall seal its doom. It is a shame that it has been left so long to take the chances of business. It should have been bought years ago, and placed in the hands of the Historibought years ago, and placed in the hands of the Historical Society, or some other permanent body, in trust, to be preserved forever, in its original condition. It is not too preserved forever, in its original condition. It is not too preserved forever, in its original condition. It is not too preserved forever, in its original condition. It is not too preserved forever, in its original condition. It is not too preserved forever, in its original condition. It is not too preserved forever, in its original condition. It is not too preserved forever, in its original condition. It is not too preserved forever, in its original condition. It is not too preserved forever, in its original condition. It is not too preserved forever, in its original condition. It is not too preserved forever, in its original condition. It is not too preserved forever, in its original condition. It is not too preserved forever, in its original condition. It is not too preserved forever, in its original condition. It is not too preserved forever, in its original condition. It is not too preserved forever, in its original condition. It is not too preserved forever, in its original condition. It is not too preserved forever, in its original condition. It is not too preserved forever, in its original condition. It is not too preserved forever, in its original condition. It is not too preserved forever, in its original condition. It is not too preserved forever, in its original condition. It is not too preserved forever, in its original condition. It is not too preserved forever, in its original condition. It is not too preserved forever, in its original condition. save it from atter destruction. If it be not done, it will

be a source of shame and sorrow when it is too late. The house in which Franklin was born has been destroyed within this century,-to the infinite discredit of the rich men of the "Literary Emporium of the New si World"-as the great Kean christened it, when it was in the height of its dell'rium in the "Kean Fever." That house stood in Milk Street, a little below the Old South at Church, on the other side of the way, and the spot is a marked by a "Furniture Warehouse," five stories high, which forms a fitting pendant to the Bonnet Warehouse, the reckons, however, among his officers, men of highin Hanover Street. The printing-office of James Franklin, where Franklin served his apprenticeship, where he used to put his anonymous communications under the door, where he used to study when the rest were gone to from his brother-(" perhaps I was too saucy and provoking," as he candidly, and with great probability, says o himself.) James's printing-office was in Queen (not the wealthier classes and the growing generation to the corner of Franklin Avenue, which, if I am not mistaken

derives its name from this circumstance. I think this will do for this present writing. So Fare-

To Correspondents.

J. P. D. He had previously sent one dollar for J. R. of

HUMANITAS. We submit it to his own good taste whe ther anything more on that theme, in this way, had better

V. N. His of the 9th instant is received. It shall reeive due consideration. He will oblige us by forwarding the dog days. an account, with every list of subscribers, as the accounts are kept at this office, and great confusion neces sarily ensues unless the agents use great care.

Depth of the Sea; A Uniform Atmosphere for the Asth-

Married.

In Uxbridge, Massachusetts, on the 7th instant, by the Samuel Clarke, John C. Wyman, of Word

Dieb.

On the morning of the 13th instant, CATHARINE BRAD FORD PATTON, sister of the Rev. Dr. Patton, aged 36 In Boston, John Davis, LL. D. and for many year

Judge of the U. S. District Court, in the 87th year of

At Elk Ridge, Maryland, 5th, instant, Gen. CHAS

In Boston, on Wednesday afternoon, suddenly, WIL In Broadalbin, Fulton county, on Saturday, the 9th in

stant, Gen. Earl Stimson, formerly of Galway, Saratoga In Cincinnati, Ohio, on Sunday, January 3d, of con comption, Rev. C. G. FENNER, recently from the Divini

ty School at Cambridge. In Montreal, January 4th, Rev. CALEB STRONG, son of

ewis Strong, of Northampton, Massachusetts, and of the American Presbyterian Church in that city aged 29. At New Haven, Ct. I-AAC N. Townsend, Esq. Pro

At Solphur Springs, Va. Judge D. B. TALLMADGE In Smyrna, Asia Minor, in November last, David W

OFFLEY, Esq. United States Consul at that place. Died on the 11th of 1st month, in the vicinity of Plain nind, and was but little better than one of the wicked.

And I would have given a trifle to know which of the Magazer M. wife of Jonathan H. Vail, formerly of Magazer M. Waterloo, N. Y. in the 26th year of her age.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Woretgu.

News has been received within the week from the seat war, which caused much anxiety in this city. It was probably his candle's end) was "oft seen at midnight feared that Santa Anna would cut off Gen. Worth, and our," as he sat up the greatest part of the night devour- all help that could be sent to him. The following, however, from a N. Orleans paper, is the latest intelligence From the Army.-Latest from Mexico.-Wm. J. Berry, who left Monterey on the 23d ult. furnishes us with the

ollowing memoranda: All idea of an immediate engagement has passed over and it would now seem that Santa Anna is only to be met at San Luis Potosi—where, it seems, he means to stand the hazard of the die.

Gen. Taylor, as we have been previously advised, ermarched when on his route to Victoria, and was aching Saltillo when he met Col. May and his squadron, who had pushed on in advance of him, returning to Monterey. Col. May having informed him of the actual and existing state of things at Saltillo, he returned and recommenced his march for Victoria. It turns out that the alarm originated thus: Gen. Worth intercepted a letter from the Governor of New Leon to a partisan Mexican Geseral, whose name our informant could not recollect elling him to advance and attack Saltillo on a certain day, and that he had so arranged it that the Mexican in-habitants would rise, join them, and defeat the American

Add to this, a large cavalry force was reported on the advance from San Luis Potosi. With reference to the letter—Gen. Worth enclosed it to the author, telling borealis, on the East by the rising sun, on the West him that if again detected in any such proceedings, he the horizon, and on the South by as far as we choose would be shot. The cavalry advance turned out to be, go, as our Monterey correspondent guessed they were, a raging party-pretty numerous, to be sure-nothing

The forces in Saltillo, have, however, been considera y strengthened. The Kentucky and Ohio regiments under Gen. Butler, have marched on there; and the Kentucky cavalry were to march for that point on the 23d ult. Montercy, too, under command of Col. Gar-land, is considerably enforced. Our informant met, between there and Camargo, the two Indiana regiments, the Kentucky mounted cavalry, and about seven hundred of the recently culisted regulars. Col. Morgan, of the second regiment of Ohio volunteers, who has command at Camargo, is actively engaged in fortifying the place.

when last heard from, within a few miles of Saltillo Gen, Scott was on his way to the head quarters of Gen.
Taylor, which would be at Victoria.

Our reliable informant's information still farther dissi-

pates all apprehension of Santa Anna assuming an offen-sive position. He now holds the key to Southern Mexithere necessary to retain it, and will only surrender it to a greatly superior force. The strength of his own army San Luis Potosi, by the way, is greatly exaggerated

military scientific attainments-English, German, and ench. The place he will, of course, have fortified in-e best possible manner. He, therefore coolly wraps maelf up in the cloak of security, at least from the preent, well knowing that we have no force now west of

Seneral Ftems.

Calvin Russ is convicted of the murder of his wife on the 9th of September last, and sentenced to be hung on the 12th of March next. Russ is a native of Boston.

The Albany correspondent of the Tribune says :-In the library, up stairs, there is exhibited one of the ost splendid books I ever saw, in six volumes; bound with a degree of taste and magnificence almost unequall d. It is a present from the King of Prussia to this state; the clasps are of solid gold, typographical execution is above all praise; and the object of the work is to W. To whom shall the last be credited? He may be exhibit the discoveries, begun to be made in 1689, conflaued ever since, and which Murat employed 2,000 men

> The size of the pages is, I suppose, over two feet by two and a half feet, and the engravings are really su-perb, as is the colouring. How handsome and interesting are the features and countenances of these revived nans.! How elegant are the figures which these volumes display, and how perfect! We have the thea-tres, forums, pictures, colouring; a temple of Isis, one of Vesta, another of Venus; tombs, stores, dwellings, paveents, urns; the jail, with its old iron rusty bars, to which, as now, the poor, offending sons of fallen Adam were chained; Roman rods and footways; a grand am-pitheatre—plans of some thirty or forty streets in Pomwere to be buried in a shower of snow to-day, and made

The Hutchinson Family .- This body of some four or five persons, forming what is called the Huchinson Fami-ly, and which has had great success in this country and Europe, as public minstrels, have very recently met with rude treatment and rebuff, at the hands of a few citizens FOURTH PAGE. — Poetry: True Love; The Cotton
Manufacture. Miscellany: Toussaint (continued); The Depth of the Sea; A Uniform Almosphere for the Asthmatic and Consumptive; Samuel Warren, the Author of "Ten Thousand a Year;" The Poet Pollock and Slave-ry; Judge turned Schoolmaster; Franklia's Mode of stitutions," of the chiral property of the contempt, for the "peculiar institutions," of the chiral property of South Carolina and Georgie, sphiested them to the chiral property of the ch Slavery songs, and admitted to their concert-room, "free

come, and he could not, and would not, if he could, protect them. Under the circumstances of the case, the liam, Stephens, all of that city.

In Cohasset, Mass-chusetts, on Wednesday evening, by Rev. Mr. Osgood, Mr. Richard Warren Weston, of New-York, to Sarah Maria, daughter of Mr. Charles Grant.

In Philadelphia, on the 7th instant, by Friends' ceremoneted them. Under the circumstances of the case, the circumstances of the case, the climate was too cold for him. The very evident fact that he is well acquainted with the South—and his great returned to this city, and are now, we believe, on their way to New Hampshire.

As for the songs sang by this family, we always regarded them as very moral specimens of minstrelsy, and the could not, if he could, protect them. Under the circumstances of the case, the that he is well acquainted with the South—and his great returned to this city, and are now, we believe, on their way to New Hampshire.

As for the songs sang by this family, we always regarded them as very moral specimens of minstrelsy, and are now, we believe, on their way to New Hampshire.

As for the songs sang by this family, we always regarded them as very moral specimens of minstrelsy, hair, in large, bushy, shaggy locks; he is quite lame in one lea, which bends inward very much at the knee when the walks. Let all be on their guard. them or not, for we are not of the Anti-Slavery party, though we most heartily love the "largest liberty."—
They had a right to sing them, if they thought fit, provided they amused their audience, and no one had a right to quarrel with them about the matter. Those who did not wish to hear them, had an immediate remedy in keeping away. The Hutchingan were availed to despotism—the prosecution of a way of investigation. not wish to hear them, had an immediate remedy in keeping away. The Hutchinsons were entitled to the protection of the Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, so conquest, for the purpose of extending the boundaries of protection of the Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, so Slavery, and rendering the sway of the slave power absolong as they conducted themselves as quiet, good citizens; and he should have held the threats of the mobin defiance and contempt. His failing, or refusing to do so, manifests on his part, a weakness and incompetency, and all auxiliary societies, are earnestly called upon to make the approaching meeting the most numerous and the most effective of any that has yet been held in this fellow-citizens.—Sunday Porcupine.

FRANCIS JACKSON President. ellow-citizens .- Sunday Porcupine.

A Saucy Governor.—The Legislature of Missouri reently passed a resolution demanding of the Governor to ently passed a resolution demanding of the Governor to the splain to them certain matters relative to the jaunt to Church as it is—or the Forlorn Hope of Slavery, by East last summer for the purpose of selling State and, and his charge for expenses. It seems that he donly six bonds, amounting to three thousand dollars, nd twenty-five dollars. Here is an extract from the

"In the next place, with due respect to the honoura mover, the answer is, that the expenses of the Execuve were various,-numerous-'too tedious to men on,'—his breakfast, his dinner, or his tea, when he had he time and appetite to eat it—an apple or an orange, a monade or a sponge cake, a piece of cheese or a cracken, a glass of brandy or some old rye, when from har avel, much fatigue, and great want of sleep, he wa oo unwell to take more substantial food; or else from a pid travelling had no time to stop and get it—the black ng of his boots, or brushing the dust out of his coat, or ring a servant to hasten his dinner, instead of forci him to eat through a series of regular courses, kack hir and omnibus hire, porterage and drayage, stage fare rail road fare, steamboat fare on lakes, gulfs, rivers, an bays—all these and various other 'items,' multiplie any times over, making perhaps thousands in the trip of

Sermon on Slavery.—An abstract of a Sermon on Slavery, preached by Rev. J. Parker, D. D. of Philadelphia, on Thanksqiving day, recently appeared in the columns of the "Christian Observer," with much commendation from the editor. The abstract is transferred to the "Montreal Register" of December 17th, with the following difficult action.

ix thousand miles, make up the 'items' of expense to the Executive—a long list, hard to get and hard to

We are sorry to see, also, a series of articles in the same periodical, which rumor attributes to the same source, in which the writer has taken ground that must greatly grieve his brethren both North and South. We were pained particularly at the following passage:

Twelth Month, 1846. What are the evils that are inseparable from Slavery There is not one that is not equally inseparable from praved human nature in other lawful relations!" need not say that we totally differ from him as to matter of fact; but we do say that such a statement niet the consciences of thousands of slaveholders, would quiet all if they could believe it to be true.

York Evangelist.

The Richmond Enquirer, the great organ and ora of the slavocracy of the South, and the Locofoco pa everywhere, shows the quality of its democracy, as w is the estimation in which it holds Northern freemen e utterance of the following sentiment:
"Our slave population is decidedly preferable, as
derly and labouring class, to a Northern labouring cla

that has just learning enough to make them wondr wise; just enough to make them the most dangerouse! well regulated liberty under the sun." Silsbee, the comedian, in one of his farces, says t

Convicted .- Geo. R. Lanxon, of this county, was for quilty of attemping to decoy a slave away from his m er, and seatenced to two years imprisonment in the Pe

tentiary, at the present term of the Circuit Court Fayette (Mo.) Times, 26th ultimo. The editors of the Argus are not in any terested in the contract of Messrs. Wendall & Van Bithuysen for the Congressional printing.—Albany Ening Journal.

Loss of the United States Schooner Shark - By a vate letter from Honolulu, we learn, says the Cothat the ship Maripoosa, which arrived at that port her, 8, reported the loss of the U. S. schooner S. The Georgia, and Mississippi and Tennessee infantry, are in Victoria. There was no truth in the report that a Mexican force was stationed there.

Since we wrote the above we have conversed with a Maripoosa sent a boat ashore to the Hudson Bay Co were visible above the breakers.

> Blessings of Slavery.—Mr. Bedinger of Virginia, the House of Representatives, on Monday, rose to c reet a report of some of his remarks of a previous di He said he was represented as having spoken of Slav s a misfortune and an evil. He wished it distinctly a curse, a misfortune, or a deformity.

NOTICES.

WESTERN NEW-YORK ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR. Al Waterloo, N. Y. January 28th, 1847.

The ladies of the Western New-York Anti-Slavery iety will hold a Fair at Waterloo, New-York, comme ng on Thursday, January 28th, at one o'clock, P. nd continue through the week.

The friends of the oppressed, throughout the Sta re respectfully invited to send in contributions to aid aising money to assist in breaking the chain from imbs of the fettered bondman. Contributions from erchant, the farmer, and the mechanic, may be sent Waterloo, directed to Thomas McClintock. The lad will offer for sale at this Fair, dry goods, from Engla Ireland, Scotland, and the United States. An impe will be given to the occasion by the presence of seve distinguished public speakers; among them, are J. Hathaway, C. L. Remond, Nelson Bostwick, E. D. H. son, G. B. Stebbins, and Wm. W. Brown.

Speeches may be expected from all these gentlem Friends of the slave attend.

Wm. W. Brown will hold Anti-Slavery meetings Penn Yan, Saturday and Sunday, Jan. 23d and 24th

Geneva, Monday, 25th.
Canoga, Tuesday and Wednesday, 26th and 27th.
The meetings will commence at half-past six o'cloc
M. Friends of the slave, in the different localitie will please see that notice is given, and a place obtained to hold the meeting in.

LECTURES IN THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA. Cyros M. Burleigh will, by invitation of a friend in Clearfield county, visit the following new places at the itheatre—plans of some thirty or forty streets in Pom-eil, as distinct as those of Albany would be if the city at each place cannot now be stated, but persons who were to be buried in a shower of snow to-day, and made near on the morrow, by the magic of the sun of the look out for him, and to make such preparations as

Bellefonte, Centre county, last week of January innt-Court week Clearfield, Clearfield county, the week following-

Court week Brookville, Jefferson county, do. do. Russway, Elk county, Smithport, M'Kean county, Coudersport, Potter county, do.

CAUTION.

A man, calling himself Charles Camlin, with a woma whom he calls his wife, is going about the country, co

they persisted in singing the offensive songs, a mob would story is that he has just returned from Canada, where

FRANCIS JACKSON, President.

PARKER PILLSBURY. This book will contain, among much other interesting old only six bonds, amounting to three thousand dollars, a full account of all the important action of the nd that for expenses he charged the State six hundred various ecclesiastical bodies in the United States, on the

abject of Slavery.

The position of the Church and ministry, of the religious press of the country, on the present infamous war with Mexico, will also be exhibited, from facts and statements, registered under their own hands.

The strange and monstrous assumptions and usurpa

ions of the clergy, whereby the Church and the people re kept in their present wicked relation to Slavery, will also be presented in a strong and clear light, by extracts rom their own statute-books. The whole will be comrised in a neat pamphlet of seventy or eighty pages.

CHESTER COUNTY CONVENTION.

The board of managers of the Chester County Antilavery Society, with the approbation of the society given
tits annual meeting, have concluded to hold, during the resent winter, a series of conventions throughout the punty. The present is a most auspicious time for acon; shall we not improve it well? One hour now to plain truths to the people, is worth more than ays, years ago; then the evils of Slavery were reparded as metaphysical abstractions—now they are fell as all too real. The nation is engaged in a murderous aggression on a neighbouring people, in order that slaveholders may still bear sway in its councils by accessions to their ower, and that the weak may still be plundered with apunity. A vast territory (now free) is to be forced om Mexico by the horrors of war, and united to this country for Slavery to grow and latten upon forever—this "We have copied the above from the Philadelphia Christian Observer, not because we approve of the sentiments contained in the Sermon, but that our readers may see in what manner Stavery is spoken of, and its enormous evils palliated, in States not Southern. Assuredly, Dr. Parker might have been better employed on a Thanksgiving day than in apologizing for the misdeeds of others, or endeavourine to reconcile his hearers to an indefinite postponement of freedom."

We are sorry to see, also, a series of articles in the

The first of the series will be held at Lawrenceville on

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT

We	CORRECTED WEEKLY	FOR THE STANDARD.
the	LOTTED	N. Account
and ew-	Pot, first port 1845 a 4.75 Pearl . a 5.50 CANDLES.	Pig, Eng. & Sc. ton 35.00 a 37.50 do. American 82.50 a 35.00 Bar do rolled 87.50 a 90.00
	Mould, tallow in. 9 s 11 Sperm 25 a 28 Stearic do. a	Pig, Eug. & Sc. ton 35.00 a 37.50 do. American 32.50 a 35.00 Bar do. rolled 87.50 a 99.00 do. Russia P.S.I, 102.50 a 105.00 do. do. N. Sable — .00 a — .50 do. Swedes 90.00 a 92.50 do. Eug. com. 7.76 a so co
acle.	COAL.	do. Eng. com. 77.50 a 80.00
arty	Livernool, chaldron, 7.00 a . Newcastle 6.25 a 6.50	do. Eng. com. 77.50 g 80.00 do. do. refined 87.50 g 90.00 Sheet F. & Am. Ib.
by	Scotch 6.00 a 6.50	do. do. refined 87.60 a 90.00 Sheet E. & Am. lb. 6 a 62 Hoop do. do. cwt. 5.50 a 6.50 LEAD,
an	COFFEE,	1 g, avv 10s, 3,56 q 3,75
ass,	Java, Gov't per lb. 9 g s 11 Sumatra 7 s 7	LEATHER. 41 4 A
lass	Porto Rico a Laguayra 73 a 8	Hemlock, light 12 - 121
	Cuba a Brazil 64 a 72	do. midJe 12 a 13 do. heav, 11 a 12 do. damaged 9 d a 11
that	St. Domingo 6 s 6	
by	New Orleans 61 a 91	Boards, N. R. 3
e to	Florida 64 a 64	do. east pine 11.00 a 13.00 do. Albany, piece 10 a .18 Plank Ga. pine, M. ft. 27.00a 30.00 Scantling pine 14.00 a 15.00
	Upland 6 a 71 Upland, fair 71 a 81 Upland, good and fair 81 a 82	Plank Ga. pine, M. ft. 27.000 30.00
und	DOMESTICS.	00, 000 9000 40000
nas- eni-	Shirtings, brown 3-1 5 a 54	Almoer oak, cu. H22 a .33
1,-	do. do. 7-8 8 a 6 do. bleached 6 a 8 do. S. I. do. 7 a 11	do. Ga. yel. pine 20 a .22 Shingles, cy. M. 1.30 a 13.00 Staves w. o. pipe M. 50.00 a 52.00
	Sheetings, brown 4-4 64 a 8	do. do. hhd. 40.00 a 42.00 do. do. bbl. 30.00 a 32.00
in- Ben-	do, bleached 4-4 7 a 12	
Eve-	Calicoes, blue 7 a 12	Heading, w.o. 40.00 a 45.00 Hoops 25.00 a 30.00
	Plaids 9 a 11	New-Orleans, gall. 30 a 31
pri-	Stripes, fast colors 8 a 10 Satinetts 26 a 60	St. Croix 28 a 30
eto-	Checks 4-4 8 a 12	I Finishad Cuba Massacra Ac
ark,	do. 14 s 19 18 s 20	Mayana & Matanzas 15 o 19
h of The	DRUGS & DYES.	MATTE
om-	Cochineal, Honduras, 1.40 g 1.45	Cut, 4d a 40d per lb. 4 a 4 (3d l cent and 2d 2 cents more.) Wrought, 6d a 20d 10 a 12 1
cers	Copperas 1 a 11 Gum Myrrh, E.Indies, 9 a 11	Wrought, 6d a 20d 10 a 12; Horseshoe, No. 7 a 9 18 a 20 NAVAL STORES.
ame	Gum Myrrh, E.Indies, 9 a 11 do. copal washed 31 a 40 do. Arabic Turkey, 25 a 35	1.625 a 1.874
oner		Rosin, N. C. & W. 50 a 60
1-	Tartaric acid, lb. 30 a 31	Tarp. Wil'ton soft 3.50 a 1.45 do. N. C. soft 2.50 a 3.00
or-		Oli e
day.	Vitriol, blue 271 DYEWOODS. Brazilletto, top 18.00 a 25.00	Olive, in casks, gall. 1.12 a - Linseed, American - a 57
very	Braxilletto, ton 18.00 a 25.00 Camwood 54.50 a 65.00 Fustic, Cuba 24.00 a 33.00 do, Tampico 22.00 a 23.00 Logwood, Cpy. 22.00 a 24.00 FEATHERS.	Whale refined - a 57 Sperm, crude 1.00 a 1.02 do. winter 95 a 96
, as	do. Tampico 22.00 a 23.00	
ther	FEATHERS. Live, foreign lb. 12 a 25	PROVISIONS.
_	do. American 28 a 32 FISH.	Beef mess bbl. 8.25 a 9.00 do. prime 6.25 a 7.00 j Pork, mess new. 9.37 j a 10.25 1
	Dry cod, cwt. 5.00 a 3.20 Dry scale 1.50 a 1.56}	do, prime old 7.75 a c wit
_	Pickled, bbl. 3.25 a 3.371 do. salmon, 13.50 a14.00 Smoked do. lb9 a .10	
	Smoked do. lb9 s .10 Mackerel, 1, bbl. 9.75 a 10.00	do commer 18 a 19
	do. No. 2 9.00 a 9.50	Cheese, Am. 1b. 64 a 71
So- enc-	do. No. 3 4.874 a 0.00 Shad, Ct. hf. bbl. 4.372 a 4.50 Bucksp't. bbl.	Ordinary 100 lbs 7 05 - 0 05
M.	Mrss, do a .	Good to prime, 3.50 a 4.00 SALT.
	Herring, pickled 3.95 a 3.25 do. scale, per box, 25 a .30 do. No. 1 do. No. 2	aras island, bushel, 26 a 27
ate,	do. No. 1 a .	Curacoa 26 a 27 lvica
đ in	Danie Ib O a 11	Cadix
the	FLOUR & MEAL.	St. Kitts & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &
the	Troy . a 5.12	do. do. szek 1.05 a 0.074
lies	Russia, i.s. 7 a 1 Renerican 7 a 1 Genesee per bbl. 5.50 s 5.56; Troy a 5.12; Michigan 5.43; a 5 60 Ohio, round and flat gira flat Pennsylvania flat g	SOAP,
and,	Ohio, round and dat \$1.75 a \$1.57 Pennylvania \$1.57 a \$3.25 a \$6.25 a	do. do. sack 1.05 a 0.071 do. do. fine 1.02 a 1.30 SOAP, New-York, brown 1b. 31 a 51 Castile STEEL.
etus	Georgetown 5.12 s . Baltimore c. mills 6.75 a 7.00	German Ib. 104 g 13
eral	Richmond c. mills 6.75 & do. country 5.25 & 5.374	Castile STEEL. German 1b. 10½ a 13 Euglish, hoop L. 13 a 13½ Prieste, in bore 6½ a 7 American 5 Sorine 5
C.	Alexandria 5.25 a 5.371 Fredericksburg 4.25 a 4.371	American 5 a Spring 5 a 6
ud-	Petersburg 5.25 a 4.37 Rye flour 3.87 k a 4.00	SUGARS.
ien	Indian meal 3.57 4 4.00	New-Orleans 63 a 72 Cuba, Museovado 63 a 72
- N. M.	Wheat, Western and V.	Forto Rico
	York, per bushel, . a 1.09	do. brown 63 a 71 Cuba, white
8.5	Rye northern 83 a .85	do. brown 71 a 81
h.	Southern (weight) 72 a .80	Manilla, brown 64 a 7
	Oats, northern 39 s .42	Crushed 11 g
ck.	Petersburg 5.28 a 4.37] Rye flour 3.57] a 4.00 Indian meal 3.57] a 4.00 do. per hind. 17.00 a 18 00 GRAIN. Wheat, Western and N. York, per bushel, . a 1.09 do. Southern new 1.00 a . Rye northern 83 a .85 Corn north'n & Jersey 78 a .82 Southern (weight) 72 a .80 Barley, Western, 2 a .01 Outs, northern 39 a .41 do. southern 6.00 New-Jersey 98 Beans, tec. HEMP. Russia, clean, ton 205.00 a 210.00	Foreign, lb.
ies,	Beans, tce. 6.12 a 7.621	TEAS,
	HEMP. Russia, clean, ton 205.00 a 210.00 outshot .00 a .00 Manilla 138.00 a 142.00 American, dew rot 80.00 a 97.50 do. water rot 120.00 a 170.50 HIDES.	Imperial, lb. 45 g 90 Gunpowder 45 g .90
a.	Manilla 138.00 a 142.00 American, dewrot 80.00 a 97.50	Hyson 35 a .85 Young Hyson 35 a .97 Hyson skin 22 a 55
in	do. water rot 120.00 a 170.50 HIDES.	Hyson skin 22 a 55 Souchong, Poweh'g, &c. 15 a 75
the	B. A. & Rio Grande, lb. 104s 11	Bohea TIN, a
who	Orinoco 10 a 111	Block, South Am. lb. a do. East India 151 a 16
on s as	S. American horse, piece a	In plates } % box 9.00 a 9.25
to	221/2 01	
nia	HORNS	Pulled, superfine 25 g 25
	Ox, hundred 10.00 a 10.50 Cow 2.00 a 3.00	No. 9 20 # 23

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Cheap for Cash. The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a boot and shoe store, at No. 26 Centre, opposite R-ade street; where he will be prepared to make French call boots, patent leather boots, oak and double sole boots. Also, gaiters made in the most fashionable style, and shoes of every describing.

N. B. Fire and hunting boots made to order, and waranted water-proof. Repairing neatly executed.
All orders thankfully received and punctually eived and punctually attend JAMES B. SULLIVAN.

January 14, 1847. H. JANNEY'S,

Fashionable boot and shoes store, on 8th the general Post-office, Washington, D. C. Jamary 14, 1847.—2m.

Poetry.

TRUE LOVE. BY MARY HOWITT.

There are furrows on thy brow, wife, Thy hair is thin and gray, And the light that once was in thine eye Hath sorrow stol'n away. Thou art no longer fair, wife, The rose hath left thy cheek, And thy once firm and graceful form Is wasted now and weak.

But thy heart is just as warm, wife, As when we first were wed; As when thy merry eye was bright, And thy smooth cheek was red. Ah! that was long ago, wife, We thought not then of care; We then were spendthrifts of our joy-We now have none to spare!

Well, well, dost thou remember, wife, The little child we laid, The three years' darling, fair and pure, Beneath the yew tree's shade; The worth from life was gone, wife, We said with foolish tongue,-But we've blessed since then the Chastener Who took that child so young!

-There was John, thy boast and pride, wife, Who lived to manhood's prime Would God I could have died for him, Who died before his time! -There is Jane, thy second self, wife, A thing of sin and shame,-Our poorest neighbours pity us, When they but hear her name.

Yet she's thy child and mine, wife, I nursed her on my knee, And the evil, woeful ways she took. Were never taught by thee, We were proud of her fair face, wife! -And I have tamely stood. And not avenged her downfall In her betrayer's blood !

I had such evil thoughts, wife, I cursed him to his face: But he was rich and I was poor, -The rich know no disgrace! The gallows would have had me, wife, -For that I did not care! The only thing that saved his life Were thoughts of thy despair.

There's something in thy face, wife, That calms my maddened brain; Thy furrowed brow, thy hollow eye, Thy look of patient pain: Thy lips that never smile wife: Thy bloodless cheeks and wan : Thy form which once was beautiful, Whose beauty now is gone;

Oh, these they tell such tales, wife, They fill my eyes with tears; We have borne so much together Through these long thirty years, That I will meekly bear, wife, What God appointeth here; Nor add to thy o'erflowing cup Another bitter tear!

Let the betrayer live, wife ; Be this our only prayer, That grief may send our prodigal Back to the Father's care! -Give me thy faithful hand, wife-Oh, God, who reign'st above, We bless thee in our misery, For one sure solace-love!

A "Subscriber" sends us the following lines, with a request to conv. As we do not know to what to credit them, the paper from which they are copied will pardon our seeming want of courtesy:

THE COTTON MANUFACTURE.

"Till overwrought the general system feels
Its motion stop, or frenzy fires the wheels,"
Goldsmith's Travellers.

What though along the Atlantic coast Our rained lands no more May yield the " raw material," The cotton's downy store-Still shall the "middle passage" bring Its sable millions o'er,

No Eastern bondage sways them here, No mild paternal lord. As those who sat at Abraham's tent, And shared his simple board; No seventh year of " Jubilee." Shall find their rights restored.

And when their Northern brethren Their simple hearts betray Into this howling wilderness Of liberty to stray, Think you for Southern "flesh-pots"

They murmur on their way? Lo, Texas!-basking in the sun Her fertile fields expand-To feed the insatiate factories jaws, She yields her unploughed land; While babes to watch their dire machines

'Tis not for them in childhood's glee The woodland to explore, Or from the flower-enamelled fields

In sleepless vigil stand.

To cull their little store, Or play with sea shells on the beach Along the winding shore.

Urged on by steam's resistless force The wheels with frenzy speed, While brawny sons of Erin's race With fire the monster feed, As deep within the dusky mine Its length'ning aisles recede.

There toils the miner through long years In black, Tartarean glooms, Where his long night no moonbeam cheers,

No silver star illumes. There, in a living grave, his fate Relentlessly entombs

The vast machineries clash and clang, The powerful engines roar, Dark volumed vapours hide the sun And float from shore to shore-The steams run purple with the strife Of commerce-not of war.

Wherefore this deafening din, where late Her song the woodlark poured. Why floats the sulphurous cloud where once Sabean odors soared. Wherefore the servile water-power Where late the cataract roared?

By day and night this mighty din, These clouds that o'er us frown, The infernal smoke-pipes black as sin, That tour above the town. They are to sprig a lady's dress And stripe it up and down. ANDROMACHE.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 10th.

stretched out on the ground, covered only with filthy rags, and monotonously howling their discordant songs men and women were engaged in rude dances, and a crowd of children shouted around the white man. Still, amidst all the stuppdity and folly apparent on all sides, traces of intelligence were visible, and the guiding hand of a leader.—

Grouns of men stood together with their arms and Groups of men stood together with their arms, and gon of sounds to which Jeannot's laugh offered a were under the direction of those who were evidently their officers. There were manifested the first clock ceased, he sprung up and ran with the greatest rudiments of warlike art, of which even the best understood but little; but the half-naked, oddlyequipped multitude, with their sabres, muskets, axes, and pikes, had still the appearance of a battation that might offer no slight resistance. At last the prisoner approached a large wooden house, which, surrounded by several tents, was erected under the shade of some palms, and just at this spot was the centre of the vast military force of Jeannot. Vincent passed by a row of huis, filled with a body of young and powerful men. An untameable wild-ness glared from the features of most, and the intense blackness of their complexion showed them to be of the Congo race. Jeannot had united these negroes especially under his command, as the cruelty of his nature was exactly suited to theirs. Not having been born on the Island, where the impressions of early life and custom tended to give some de-gree of civilization, they had brought from the wilds

vented to torture their late oppressors, they carried out and executed with shouts of delight.

The guard, having Vincent in charge, advanced to the entrance of the wooden tenement through a battalion, which, drawn out in a line, formed a hedge of weapons. These were men of uncommon stature, rented to torture their late oppressors, they carried mercy. weapons. These were men of uncommon stature, and of the most muscular make, the quard of the General, as he himself styled them, and the imme-diate agents of his will. Each carried a musket, and a knife in his belt. Short breeches of red and blue cotton, and a cap of the same stuff, with a broad brim, gave them the air of being regularly clad, and armed, such as Vincent had not yet ob-served among the blacks. Just as he was about to carriage was wanting, placed upon a roughly-hewn log,-the black proudly intimated to Vincent that Jeannot had taken this valuable piece of artillery in battle. "Great General;" cried the negro, with an expression of great admiration, "white massa cannot fight with him," and in a sudden fit of good humour he added, softly: "Pray, massa, pray upon

thy knees, kiss his feet, massa, and perhaps he will let thee be shot dead at once." Vincent raised his eyes unwards and smiled. He cast a glance over the whole height, anxiously looking for some prospect of rescue, and in all his anxiety, still clinging to hope. In the distance other troops were visible, which appeared to form close

columns, slowly approaching.
"Your number is great;" said he; "do those

Jeannot, before whom the white massas tremble. laid his hand with an air friendliness upon Vincent's globe of more than 8,000 miles in diameter.—Dick. You will see him, come."

With this he advanced, passing the black guard, never yet given a white man his life, you please and followed by Vincent, who remained indifferent to the moment which was to introduce him to the terrible negro of whose cruelty he had heard such hor-rible accounts, that, even after all that he had seen, from the house, the guard opened into a half-circle, in the centre of which stood, to Vincent's astonishment, a splendid carriage, with six noble horses. Two boys, in gold-laced jackets stood by it as pages, servants and coachmen were arrayed in gorgeous liveries, which without doubt had once belonged to ome planter, who had left them now to his mur- man, when, close by the side of these tokens of luxury which reminded him of all the refinements of civi lized lile, he saw set up another, and very different remembrancer, a token sufficiently significant of the brutal cruelty of Jeannot. Just before the dwell-

cal clock, which stood close by the organ. The broken tones of the two instruments formed an odd jarhaste into a back room, where, at a long table, a number of persons were engaged, cutting and sewing together pieces of cotton cloth. It was the taior,s shop of his guard and his army, and the work was carried on under his own eye, work, of which he was a tolerably good judge, as he had been brought up, when a slave on a plantation, to the ble, did you not have you not sought out the most trade of a tailor. Vincent now, for the first time, horrible tortures for your prisoners? Wretch, did you not horrible tortures for your prisoners? neard his voice, which sounded like the cry of a cat; t was accompanied with smart and loud blows of a ane, which he administered very liberally to the dle or to those who disregarded his directions. These employments appeared to give him especial pleasure, for a considerable time elapsed ere he ould quit the unfortunate tailors, who bore all his Il-treatment with abject submission. But sudden-y, bethinking himself that there was a being at and for whom he must invent some torture, he urned and came slowly towards Vincent, fastening

your heart knows no pity." certain conclusions have yet been formed. Beyon
Jeannot smiled, his ear was flattered. "I have a certain depth it has bitherto been found unfi power to give you your life," said he, marking the thomable. effect of his words. "Do you not fear to die?" of the sea i

tim, his conductor stopped him for a moment, and pointed to an old iron piece of ordnance that stood near a tent. It was a four-pounder, to which the carriage was wanting placed process. and beg, and weep, you would know then that death elevation of the land; for there is some reason creeps here ere he comes. Speak," he shrieked, conclude that the present bed of the ocean former Vincent told his name.

"Your number is great;" said he; "do those troops also belong to Jeannot's army?" shouted Jeannot, and clenched his fist, will contain 296,000,000 of cubical miles of water. We shall have a more specific while his eyes flashed like a tiger's, "are you not a thousand times more deserving of punishment that man to Jeannot? what are his soldiers to these? Jean Frangois is called his Excellency, but here is Jeannot, before whom the white measurements. But suddenly his brow grew smooth, and he were reduced to one spherical mass, it would form a leannot. But suddenly his hand with an air friendliness unon Vincent's leannot. The contain 296,000,000 of cubical miles of water. We shall have a more specific idea of this enormous mass of water, if we consider that it is sufficient to cover the whole globe to the than those who fight against us because they hate were reduced to one spherical mass, it would form a leannot, before whom the white measurements.

me, will you fight with me against the massas?"
"No," replied Vincent.
"No!" screeched Jeannot, looking at his prisoner terrible negro of whose cruelty he had heard such hor-rible accounts, that, even after all that he had seen, they still seemed to him only so many fables. Not far from the house, the guard opened into a half-circle,

an officer, a friend of freedom, could connect indigo in the soluble state.

"Did you kiss my feet," replied the General-in-Chief, "when I warned you to be humane? Was It not you, who caused the brave Paul to be murdered, because he had saved his white master? And was it not you, traitor, who in the first fight with the whites, acted as their leader and spy? And when you had made yourself the leader of a disorderly rabhorrible tortures for your prisoners? Wretch, di ortunate Paradole and his four sons, imploring you nity? Are you not loaded with the curses of the dy ng? my orders," he continued, with increased en phasis, "the commands of your General and super or, have you not contemned, defying me, surroundin

yourself with plunder, tricking yourself out in the gaudy tokens of your baseness? Miserable slave lo you dare to ride in a gorgeous carriage with six horses, like the son of a king? Away with you wreich, suffer now the tortures which you have pre

of Africa, the merciless and vengeful spirit, which belongs to the savage. They had the cruelty of the overseers to revenge, and the scars of the lashes, by which their stubborn spirit was to have been broken, and whatever the bloodthirsty soul of Jeannot indicate the state of the savage. They had the cruelty of the cane of hamboo, upon which he supported himself. A satanic smile passed over his features, when he detected no fear in the countenance of his prisoner, and whatever the bloodthirsty soul of Jeannot indicate staring eyes. He carried a huge pared for the innocent, how I away your worthless cane of hamboo, upon which he supported himself. A satanic smile passed over his features, when he detected no fear in the countenance of his prisoner, and whatever the bloodthirsty soul of Jeannot indicate staring eyes. He carried a huge pared for the innocent, how I away your worthless cane of bamboo, upon which he supported himself. A satanic smile passed over his features, when he detected no fear in the countenance of his prisoner, and whatever the bloodthirsty soul of Jeannot indicate a huge carried a huge pared for the innocent, how I away your worthless cane of bamboo, upon which he supported himself. I work in the innocent, how I away your worthless cane of bamboo, upon which he supported himself. I work in the innocent, how I away your worthless cane of bamboo, upon which he supported himself. I work in the innocent, how I away your worthless cane of bamboo, upon which he supported himself. I work in the innocent, how I away your worthless cane of bamboo, upon which he supported himself. and carry him away to death.

(To be continued.)

THE DEPTH OF THE SEA. With regard to the depth of this body of water, n We know, in general, that the depth of the sea increases gradually as we leave the shore "I am in your hands," returned the officer, "I am but we have reason to believe that this increase of depth continues only to a certain distance. The nu-"Death!" cried the negro General, "do you know what death is, fool? White man," he continued, 'I have seen the like of you, who endured wounds, 'I have seen the like of you, who endured wounds, ocean, demonstrate that the bottom of the waters conclude that the present bed of the ocean former Jeannot has ways to open your mouth. What is the inhabited part of the ancient world previous he general deluge, and that we are now occupyin the bed of the former ocean; and, if so, its greate "Are you a Creole?" asked the negro. Vincent depth will not exceed four or five miles; for replied in the negative. is no mountain that rises higher above the level of "A Frenchman, from the mother-country," cried the sea. But the sea has never been actually annot. "Do you hate these Creoles? I have "A Frenchman, from the mother-country, creed the sea. But the sea has never over actually sounded to a greater depth than one mile and sixty-six heard that many white people love freedom and the aggrees."

"I love freedom," returned Vincent, "and abhor the coast is high and mountainous, the sea that the cruelty of the planters."

"And why, you fool," cried the General, "do you fight against us?"

washes it is deep; but where the coast is low the water is shallow. To calculate the quantity of waters it contains. ht against us?"
"Because duty demands of the soldier obedience,"
medium depth. If we reckon its average depth at two miles, it will contain 298,000,000 of cubical

> From the London Times. UNIFORM ATMOSPHERE FOR THE ASTHMATIC AND CONSUMPTIVE.

In the course of the experiments of our fellowownsman, Mr. Bennet Woodcroft, on the deoxydizing of indigo for calico printing (which we nothat I can tear you in pieces, strip the field in the strip of the str man, an officer, a friend of freedom, count of himself with you, merely to save his life? You are a cowardly, inhuman wretch. Your hour will come, sooner than you think. You will not escape forever."

The negro stated at him with indescribable fury, he raised his hand and cane, and then let them fall again, and beckoned to his guard, and he appeared to be at a loss for tortures severe enough. The target of the side of the Suddenly he turned, went hastily to the side of the room where a curtain hung. He drew it aside. A to save his country, You will not escape forever."

The negro stated at him with indescribable fury, he raised his hand and cane, and then let them sopheric air from the chamber. It was remarked, that when the tap supplying the carburetted hyposen was opened, there was no smell perceived at the outer end of the pipe in the floor, through which fourteen years, but in the course of this time, so many to the side of the sir was expelled, until the whole chamber was derers; but Vincent's manly features blanched not, himself with you, merely to save his life? You are was so constructed, with double doors, &c. as to be

A FIGNAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD

WAS FIGURED

A FIGURE 10 AND THE STANDARD

A FIGURED

A FIGURED

A FIGURED

**COLUMN 10 AND THE STANDARD

**COLU cause? Must wretches like you, call down upon us the wrath of Heaven?

"Have pily, brother," stricked Jeannot, and sought to approach him, "mercy, pardon! and I will kiss the dust of your feet."

"Did you kiss my feet."

THE POET POLLOK AND SLAVERY.

"Slavery! that execrable sum of all human misery."-WESLEY. SIR: Having read the letter of the Rev. W. Brock, your last, on the apologist of American Slavery at orwich, I took up the admirable poem, "Pollok's Course of Time," to give it a second perusal, and in a few minutes came to the following glowing pas-age upon "Earth's Liberty," from which the na-

s richly reaped Oppression, slavery, tyranny, and war; Confusion, desolation, trouble, shame," It struck me forcibly that the poet's sentiments Slavery and its "advocates," deserves the great-publicity at the present time, and to be spread as far as "winds can waft and billows roll."

pard of earth now in paradise, sung-And, marvellous though it seem, this monster, when It took the name of Slavery, as oft It did, had advocates to plead its cause: ngs that walked erect, and spoke li istian parentage descended, too: And dipped in the baptismal font, as sign Of dedication to the Prince who bowed

To death to set the sin-bound prisoner free, hristian thought! on what pretence soe'er-Of right inherited, or else acquired Of loss or profit, or what plea you name,
To buy and sell, to barter, whip, and hold
In chains, a being of celestial make;
Of kindred form, of kindred faculies,
Of kindred feelings, passions, thoughts, desires,
Born free, and heir of an immortal hope. Thought villainous, absurd, detestable! Unworthy to be harboured in a fiend! And only overreached in wickedness that-birth, too, of earthly liberty, By that—birth, too, of earthly noerry,
Which aimed to make a reasonable man—
By legislation think, and by the sword
Believe! This was liberty renovated,
Those equal rights of Greece and Rome! where men, all, but a lew, were bought and sold and scourged, and killed as interest or caprice enjoined; after times talked of, written of, so much, That most, by sound and custom led away, Believed the essence answered to the name! storians on this theme were long and warm; alesmen, drunk with the fumes of vain debate, In lofty swelling phrase, called it perfection; In lofty swelling phrase, called it perfection; Philosophers its rise, advance, and fall, Traced carefully; and poets kindled still, As memory brought it up; their lips were touched With fire, and uitered words that men adored. Even the true bard of Zion, holy man To whom the Bible taught this precious verse,— 'He is the freeman whom the truth makes free'— By fashion, though by fashion little swaved. By fashion, though by fashion little swayed,
Scarce kept his harp from Pagan freedom's praise.
The captive prophet, whom Jehovah gave
The future years, described it best, when he
Beheld its rise in vision of the night; betied its rise in vision of the might;—
A dreadful beast, and terrible and strong
Exceedingly, with mighty from teeth;
And lo, it broke in pieces and devoured,
And stamped the residue beneath its feet.

This stinging passage occurs in pp. 97-99. Alas! for the application of it to the boasted sons of free America! When will the time come that in every land every man and woman wil lverify the description of this poet-

"Who blushed alike to be or have a slave "? Yours, very truly,
JAMES PEGGS.

Burton-on-Trent, Sept. 30, 1846.

the brutal cruely of Jeannot. Just before the dwelling of the General, stood a high and slender palming of the General, stood a high and slender palming of the General, stood a high and slender palming stree, whose rich foliage, thick rad large, was rocking gracefully in the sir. If the beautiful top of this rec, aspiring to the light and the heaven, waved a symbol of freedom, the most malignant tyranny had converted its trunk into the instrument of its reconstructed by some private chapel, was disclosed. Jeanous converted its trunk into the instrument of its remained as the street of the policy of the sirnous was sufficiently plain. The bodies of the softly whispered his peritions, his even for these incomes was sufficiently plain. The bodies of the softly whispered his peritions, his even of the softly whispered his peritions, the service of the softly whispered his peritions, his head and put say for these irons was sufficiently plain. The bodies of the softly whispered his peritions, his head and put say for these irons was sufficiently plain. The bodies of the softly whispered his peritions, his head and put say so the truthed, and held them fast. The sight them in the middle, and held them fast. The sight them in the middle, and held them fast. The sight them in the middle, and held them fast. The sight them in the middle, and held them fast. The sight them in the middle, and held them fast. The sight them in the middle, and held them fast. The sight them in the middle, and held them fast. The sight them in the middle, and held them fast. The sight them in the middle, and held them fast. The sight them in the entitle, the despair of the sufficiently plain. The bodies of the sufficiently plain the called with the summer has a promote a curtain hung. He draw the summer has a promote a curtain hung. He draw the summer has a promote a curtain hung. He draw the summer has a promote a curtain hung. He draw the summer has a form the pick in the sum of the promote for the insteaded with the curtain the curtain th Providence, Dec. 10th.

""And the children of Israel said unto Moses, would to God we had died in the land of Egypt, when we sat by the flesh-pots and did eat bread to the full, of ere ye brought us forth into this wilderness."—Exodus 16c—3v.

""Exodus 16c—3v.

""Exodus 16c—3v.

""And the children of Israel said unto Moses, would to God we had died in the land of Egypt, when we sat by the flesh-pots and did eat bread to the full, of ere ye brought us forth into this wilderness."—Exodus 16c—3v.

""And the children of Israel said unto Moses, would to grand and sacred the was, was suddenly seized by an a ridiculous air of dignity. "Let us see, my good the whether you will laugh at Gent, how much more intrinsically honourable is hew ocation of the teacher, who saves from crime and from wrong, than the majestrate who waits till hey our gman assisting him experienced an unusual they are committed, and then averages them.

"Isaac Lewis, Short Creek, Harrison co, Only massa," said he, "whether you will laugh at Gent, how much more intrinsically honourable is line woodation of the teacher, who saves from crime did gain to the same tortures, the pressure being also uniform.

Under these circumstances, both Mr. Woodcroft and the young man assisting him experienced an unusual they are committed, and then averages who waits till he immediately resigned his office of interval to the grand and sacred to the full, how much more intrinsically honourable is and from wrong, than the majestrate who waits till he young man assisting him experienced an unusual they are committed, and then averages them.

"And the children of Israel said unto Moses, was suddenly seized by an interval the young man assisting him experienced an unusual they ocation of the teacher, who saves from crime and they ocation of the grand and sacred the vocation of the grand and sacred the vocation of the grand and sacred they ocation of the grand and

reflection on the vicissitudes of human affairs.-Dublin University Magazine.

A baker at Vienna, has made a discovery, which, at the present moment, may prove of high impor-tance—the use of beet-root in making bread. Two oaves, one consisting of one-half, the other of five-The London Patriot, of October 8th, has the fol- eighths beet-root, the remainder being of wheat flour, were sent for the inspection of the minister of agri-culture and of commerce. The loaves were baked on the 30th of October, and on the 20th of Novemper, retained all the taste and appearance of a good nousehold bread. The bread is made in the usual nanner, only with less water and a little more salt. The beet-root must be grated at the moment of making use of it. The Austrian minister has order ed different experiments to be made, which, however

er, it is easy for any person to do themselves. There is a marked difference in the healthiness of couses according to their aspect in regard to the sun. Those are decidedly the healthiest, cateris paribus, in which all the rooms are, during some part of the day, fully exposed to direct light. It is well known that epidemics attack the inhabitants of the shady side of a street, and totally exempt those of the other side.—Dr. Moore.

Boston Newspapers .- From a book of statistics ecently published by the authorities of the city of

newspapers are printed in Boston daily. A DIRECTION. - A new church having been lately built in the town of Halstead, Essex, in a part where dissent is very strong, as a means of showing such evil-doers their error, the following "beautiful scription has been placed over the porchway of the said church; "Truly this is the House of God, and this is the Gate of Heaven."—Nonconformist.

The epithets applied to the principal cities of Italy are as follows: Rome the holy, Naples the Venice the rich, Padua the learned, Bologna the fat, Milan the grand, Ravenna the antique, Leghorn the mercantile, Verona the charming, Lucca the polish-

At the Nonington agricultural meeting, Mr. Rice, M. P. mentioned that Mr. Ransome had received rders from Ceylon to make some ploughs for ele-

phants, EXTRAVAGANT ECCENTRICITY. - The ollowing strange paragraph appears in the Droit:

There is at this time as a guest at the hotel of the Frascati baths, at Havre, an Englishman of most extraordinary eccentricity. According to a positive convention between him and his landlord, every dish served at his table and of which he has partaken, is immediately after the convention between and articles. immediately after his meal gathered up and carried in a boat thirty or forty fathoms out to sea and thrown overboard as food for the fishes, the Englishman retiring to an upper room and ascertaining by a telescope that his orders are strictly obeyed. Large joints of beef, turkeys, fowls, in short everything from the soun to the descept inclusive, is east into rom the soup to the dessert inclusive, is cast into

NEW ALMSHOUSES. - We are informed that the Rev. Richard Sibthorp, who shortly after his conversion to Catholicism preached in the Lincoln Catholic change of a Catholic chapel, has completed the purchase of a piece of laud in Lincoln, with the intention of founding and and or complete. ing and endowing twele almshouses for that number of widows,—Cambridge Advertiser.

A "CHARACTERISTIC" NOTE.—The President of the Institution, Mr. John Paley, jr. presented on Tuesday last, to the museum of that society an autograph letter of his Grace the Duke of Wellington. on. The advice contained in the characteristic and iquant epistle is so excellent, and so generally applicable, that we are the convolutions of th olicable, that we present our readers with a copy of the London, February 13, 1843.—F. M. the Duke Wellington presents his compliments to Mrs.

He really regrets much that he has not write in a plain hand, in dark ink, and in few words, what are her

LOCOMB HOWLAND, Sherwood's Corners, Caynga co N Y.
STONE, Obselie Co.